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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 285 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
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New Move to Outlaw Soviet Russia

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America's Strong Support Expected

FINLAND'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

Plan To Bring About Rupture Between Powers And Moscow

GENEVA, Dec. 3.

According to a source in close touch with Finnish circles here the Finns hope to bring about a rupture of diplomatic relations between the members of the League and Russia.

At the same time they hope that the United States will lend her support and thus influence the Great Powers to take a stronger attitude against Russia and break off their commercial relations.

The Finns call attention to the fact that Italy is still technically a member of the League as her two years' notice only expires late this month.

FINNISH APPEAL TO LEAGUE

The Government have decided to present its case in the conflict with the Soviet to the League of Nations.

The Finnish representative at Geneva has been instructed to take steps under Articles Eleven and Fifteen of the League Covenant which provides for calling of the League Council or Assembly.

CONSULTATION WITH MEMBERS.

The Finnish Note delivered to M. Avenol asks that the League Council and Assembly should be summoned as soon as possible under Article 11 and 15 of the Covenant.

M. Avenol will now consult the members of the Council with a view to fixing a date for these meetings, according to a Geneva cable.

PAYMENTS TO LEAGUE TREASURY.

Soviet Russia just paid the League of Nations treasury 739,000 gold francs, the outstanding balance of her contributions for 1939.

Finland has also paid on the same day.—Reuter.

VATICAN SCARED

ROME:—The Vatican newspaper "Obsservatore Romano" says that the invasion of Finland is part of a huge plan for setting up Bolshevism in Northern Europe and the Balkans. Russia will not be content with Finnish ports and Islands but intends to transform the former Grand Dutchy of the Tsars into a Soviet Republic. Finland will follow the fate of Poland and become transformed into a Bolshevik Republic like White Russia and the Ukraine.

Such a development is part of a pre-arranged plan, the newspaper continues, under which Russia wants her security in the Baltic in order to obtain greater liberty of movement in the Balkans and establish a branch of the Kremlin on the Bosphorus.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS

A Helsinki cable says:—

The British Legation have advised British subjects to leave Finland to-day.

American subjects are leaving for Sweden to-morrow.

The German Legation and four to five hundred German subjects are leaving to-day. It is reported that Russia gave Germany an assurance that German subjects would be able to leave safely.

The evacuation of the Germans living in Helsinki was completed early this morning, according to the Helsinki correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende," who adds that the personnel of the Soviet Legation were taken off in a German vessel.—Reuter.

Deal With Puppet Govt.

Mutual Assistance Pact And Exchange Of Territories

A treaty of mutual assistance was signed (according to a London cable) between the Soviet and the "Government of Finnish Democratic Republic," announces the Moscow wireless.

Under the treaty, the Soviet undertakes to hand over to Finland 70,000 square kilometres of Soviet Karelia in exchange for 3,970 square kilometres in the Karelian Isthmus, north of Leningrad.

The Soviet is to pay a compensation of 120 million Finnish marks for this territory.

SOVIET NAVAL BASE

The Soviet is granted a thirty-year lease of the Hangoe Peninsula and adjacent territorial waters as well as a number of islands South-east of Hangoe. The Soviet will establish a military naval base at Hangoe to "protect the entrances to the Gulf of Finland against aggression."

A number of islands in the gulf of Finland, including Hogland, Seiskari and Bjorkoe are ceded to the Soviet as well as Finnish part of Rybachi and Sredny Peninsulas on the Arctic Ocean. The Soviet will pay 300 million marks as compensation for these islands.

The Soviet promises to supply to the Finnish Democratic Government arms and war materials.

The Treaty is to run for 20 years.

They Represent No Party In Finland

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Swedes and Danes, anxious to fight for Finland are flocking into the Finnish legations in Stockholm and Copenhagen, according to the Finnish circles in London where it is emphasised that the Finnish Government had agreed to two-thirds of the Soviet demands, but were unable to concede the remaining one-third, which would have involved the loss of the nation's independence.

They also emphasise that the so-called Government established under M. Kusunen actually represents no party in Finland and is composed entirely of persons who had fled from Finland after the Great War.—Reuter.

"LONG LIVE FINLAND"

ROME, Dec. 3.

A crowd of about thousand demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy and the Finnish Legation last night crying "Long Live Finland."—Reuter.

Public Square in Helsinki, Capital of Finland, which has been subjected to Soviet bombardment.

R. A. F. Over Heligoland

ONE MACHINEGUN FOR EVERY 11 RIFLES

Finnish Resistance Surprises Soviet Invaders

HELSINKI, Dec. 3.

Heavy fighting occurred during the night North of Lake Ladoga, especially near Suojervi. It is learned the Finns maintained their positions, despite violent Soviet attacks. The fighting occurred in the "Noman's Land" and the Russians lost several tanks.

It is reported that the strong Finnish resistance apparently surprised the Russians. The Finnish army is well-armed and possesses one machine-gun to every eleven rifles.

EXPLOSION IN TERIJOKI

HELSINKI, Dec. 3.

While fighting continues on the Eastern Front the capital passed a relatively peaceful Sunday.

The German steamer the "Donau" with 600 Germans aboard is unlikely to leave until Monday. Its presence may partly be responsible for the inactivity of the Soviet airmen.

It is revealed that a woman pilot was among the crew of a Russian 'plane which was brought down after machine-gunning from the streets of Helsinki.

It is reported that a big explosion occurred at Terijoki.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

It is stated here that the Swedish steamer, the "Brynnhilde" which left Aabo for Sweden on Friday was machinegunned by Soviet 'planes, but there were no casualties among passengers who included twelve French women and children.—Reuter.

FINNS MAINTAIN DEFENCE LINE

Fierce fighting in Suojervi District, near the frontier south-west of Finland, is announced in the Finnish Defence Ministry Communique which was broadcast from Helsinki to-night.

The communique says in some places, the defenders have attacked and have taken ground and in other places some tactical retreats have been made, but generally the line has been maintained.

It adds, the port of Petsamo is still in the hands of the Finns. There have been no air raids to-day and no naval activity against the Finnish coast, "doubtless owing to heavy losses of the Russians in Hangoe yesterday."

TANK REGIMENT DESTROYED

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.

The fighting continued with undiminished ferocity in the Isthmus of Karelia to-day, according to reports reaching here.

The number of Soviet tanks put out of action is not known, but it considerably exceeds the total of 36 reported yesterday.

An unconfirmed message says the whole of a Russian tank regiment was destroyed.

The Finns took 150 prisoners to-day.-

SECRET TRAPS FOR SOVIET TANKS

HELSINKI, Dec. 3.

The task of invading Russian tanks is proving formidable owing to the intricate defence system of traps.

To add to the tanks' difficulties, the Finnish troops are armed with petrol and other inflammables to set fire to tanks caught in the traps.

It is also reported to be an ingenious secret device to prevent tanks crossing the frozen lakes. Ice-covered roads are hampering the evacuation of Helsinki.

AIR-RAID CASUALTIES

Among reports of yesterday's air-raids, it is stated 20 were killed and 36 were wounded when the Soviet 'planes were alleged to have machine-gunned the streets of Helsinki.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER SINKS

The Captain of a German steamer 'Dutz' stated that he saw a Russian destroyer which was bom-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

GERMAN BASE RAIDED

Story Of Dramatic Trap In Which U. Boat Fell: 30 Sunk So Far

THREE MONTHS OF WAR

BERLIN, Dec. 3

A British Air Raid on Heligoland is announced here.—Reuter.

PARIS:—French Naval circles believe that Germany has already lost half the effective submarines they possessed at the beginning of the war. Some quarters estimate the losses at 35 but authoritative circles put the figure at about 30.

A LOOK BACK

The clear superiority of French fighters over Nazi war 'planes is emphasised in a 'Communique' summing up three months air warfare.

The Communique says in every case, where French fighters were either protecting their own observation planes or covering the movements of land units the results have shown clearly the superiority of French fighters.

Discussing the work of reconnaissance aircraft, the 'communique' declares that the planes have flown as high as 4.8 miles and have had rough passages from enemy fighters and anti-aircraft guns. Nevertheless they secured valuable results.

Observation planes above the Saar, the Moselle and the Rhine Front have taken over hundred photographs giving the most complete documentation of the Siegfried Line.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the first three months of the war, the British Navy, it is learned authoritatively, enabled nearly 21 million tons of British shipping to keep on the seas, with a loss of four per cent. of the total naval tonnage in actual losses or disablement.

The British Navy, at the beginning of the war, totalled about one and half million tons of ships, to which must be added are unspecified amount of ton-

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

STOP PRESS

ARTILLERY ACTION ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 3.

A Communique states there is nothing of importance to report except some artillery action.—Reuter.

FINNISH RESISTANCE STIFFENS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Russians have now admitted that the Finnish resistance is stiffening. This admission appeared in the "Pravda," the official newspaper, which says that the Russians are making much use of tanks. Finnish troops are offering resistance under cover of snow and snipers are very active. Finns are retaking their lost possessions and have started barricading the streets and are putting machineguns on houses.—Reuter.

Allied Fleet In Black Sea

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.

British interests have recently been acquiring large number of ships on the Danube. French interests are also believed to be involved. Fourteen vessels in the Rumanian port of Constanza have been acquired by British interests.—Reuter.

STALIN'S REBUFF TO HITLER

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.

Germany made strong secret representations to Moscow before the Red Army marched into Finland, it is learned from a usually reliable Berlin source.

M. Stalin refused to reply.

It is stated, this rebuff has caused a renewed wave of consternation in Government circles in Berlin.

High Nazi circles are beginning to realise what Germany has to pay for Soviet support.

HITLER'S DISILLUSION

Furious quarrels are reported to have broken out among Hitler's lieutenants. Even von Brauchitsch, hitherto regarded as an extreme "yes man" is stated to have attacked von Ribbentrop in Hitler's presence.

Army circles see nothing but trouble for Germany in Russia's advance westward.

The Navy is said to be deeply perturbed.

Admiral Raeder fears, it is going to lose its freedom of action in "a Bolshevised Baltic." Hitler has hitherto been forced to stand by von Ribbentrop's policy to support Russia, but it is believed, he is intensely worried by the realisation that the Army, Navy and the people are all against him in the Finnish conflict.—Reuter.

Daring Escape From Prison

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Two prisoners made a daring escape from the Dartmoor prison early to-day. They sawed windowbars and climbed the wall.

One hundred police and soldiers are scouring the moors.—

CAPTURED AFTER SEVEN HOURS

The two convicts were captured seven hours after their escape. The men called at a farm about eight miles from the prison and asked for food and then gave themselves up.

PATNA: His Excellency and Lady Stewart attended the St. Andrews Day dinner at the Bankipore Club on Saturday.

Czech Hoax On Nazis

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.

A story of a hoax on a German Military Reception Committee in Prague is amusing the Czechs, it is reported here.

It is stated that a number of persons in German uniforms, posing as the Committee, arrived at the Janecek arms factory, Pankraz, a suburb of Prague, to receive a large consignment of rifles. They presented authorisation and removed the rifles in lorries.

Half an hour later the real Committee appeared at the factory.

The German military authorities and the Gestapo are said to be investigating.—Reuter.

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Minimum Re. 1

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a well educated, young, fair, tall, well built bride. No matter any country or religion, for a young Hindu business man settled in life with public activity and annual income of Rupees twenty-five thousand. Apply, P. O. Box 535, P.T. Madras. (12545)

Wanted extremely beautiful and highly educated bride for Agarwal I. P. Officer, aged 25, tall, fair, handsome, belonging to very respectable family. Apply Box No. 1010, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced accountant. Salary 100/10/150. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., Juhu, Bombay. (12547)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Canvassers for a Movie Magazine on highly paid salary and commisssion basis. Apply "Movie Spotlight" 126 E. Dadar Main Road, Dadar. (12534)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at reasonable price two Incubators both fifty eggs in perfect working order and condition. Write Box No. 1473, "Bombay Chronicle."

653 MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted for a 100-Maunds-Distillery, a new or second-hand Copper-Coil, with or without joints. Write Bomanshaw E. Contractor, Santrampur, Reva-Kantha. 12532

XMAS CARDS—DIARIES, ETC.

Karani's Xmas New Year Cards unique collection—Latest designs from Annas Two to Rs. Two.

Karani's Boxes of Assorted Cards wonderful value—Fresh stock packets four as.—Boxes from eight annas.

Karani's Auto-Stationery: Extremely Popular. Hundreds of Latest designs. Re. one and Rs. two per doz.

Karani's Art Calendars, Smart designs—Scotch Humour—Striking Caricatures— Original mottoes. Worth visit. Six As. upwards.

Karani's Pocket Diaries Full page —Gilt Edges—Pencil—Elastic from Re. one. Karani's—Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. 1454

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Bungalow and Outhouses for SIR ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS, Kt., on Plot No. 19, Koregaon Park, Poona.

Copies of specifications and tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted up to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 11-12-1939.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, F.A., A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, 3438 Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(1492)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 7th May, 1936, made between Jalejar Pestonji Umrigar, Rustomji Pestonji Umrigar, Shavaksha Pestonji Umrigar, Darabsha Pestonji Umrigar, Bapuji Pestonji Umrigar, Cawasji Jamasji Umrigar, Manecksha Jamasji Umrigar and Sorabji Jamasji Umrigar of the one part, and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., of the other part and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, dated 7th May, 1936 and with the consent of Bai Alloo, widow of Rustomji Jamasji Umrigar deceased and mother and natural guardian of Coomi, minor daughter of the said deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 17-19, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of improvement Trust Leasehold Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on and being Plot No. 569 of the Board's Dadar-Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 856 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1108 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 723/10 of Matunga Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No 567 of the said Estate leased to Rustomji Merwanji Patel, on or towards the West by a road 26 feet in width, on or towards the South by Plot No. 568 of the said Estate leased to the said Rustomji Merwanji Patel and, on or towards the North by Plot No. 570 of the said Estate leased to the Indian Central Cotton Committee and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 6855(7) Street No 422J.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1939.

FRAMJI J. JESIA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys 1500

Public Notices

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED and energetic young men for the following posts immediately:—Fitter, Turner, Moulder, Tailor, Carpenter, Painter knowing spray-painting, Typist-clerk with experience in accountancy.

Preference will be given to those who know Gujarati and Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Superintendent, Government Industrial Training Workshop, C|o Prohibition Department, Ahmedabad. (1496)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (a) Food (b) Clothing, for one year from 1st March, 1940 for the David Sassoon Industrial School will be received by the Managing Committee upto 12 Noon (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1939, at the Office of the School at Matunga.

The Managing Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the 2 tender forms divided into 3 schedules for rations and one for stores costing Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- respectively can be obtained at the School between 11 and 12 noon (S.T.) on working days except on holidays where all information can also be obtained and the samples of the articles required can be inspected.

Earnest money of Rs. 400/ for rations and Rs. 200/- for clothing respectively should be deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, Dadar Branch to the credit of the David Sassoon Industrial School Account No. 1 and *the receipt for the amount should be handed over separately to the Secretary* along with the tender without which no tender will be accepted or considered

1495.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 151 of 1938

BALKRISHNA H. NIRGUDE. ..... Plaintiff.

vs

BHAGIRTHIBAI, widow ..... Defendant.

and

Messrs JHAVERY and CO. ..... Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 6th day of November, 1939, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the applicants abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant in the property of land, situate at first Carpenter Street, Bombay, with the tenements and buildings thereon, admeasuring 7629 square yards or thereabouts under New No. 8842, New Survey No. 5236 and Municipal C Ward No. 6572, Street No. 58, Cadastral Survey No. 2999, Bhuleshwar Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 8th day of January, 1940, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHARAZ, Commissioner. (1497)

JAMES CAGNEY

GEORGE RAFT

in Warner Bros.' GREAT THRILLER

EACH DAWN I DIE

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Virchund Poonamchund & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Pandurang Ambadas Sant, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:

All that piece of land with dwelling house on it admeasuring about 296 sq. yds. and situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, bearing New Survey No. 1414, Cadastral Survey No. 1912, and Municipality "G" Ward No. 4144 (2) St. No. 226-A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Dr. Shivram Patil, on the West by a 40 feet Municipal Road, on the North by the land of S. B. Joshi, and on the South by the plot of P. G. Barkers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal, Solicitors, Fort, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MORI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Virchund Poonamchund & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Fakir Mahomed Abdul Hamid Kalsekar, the Mortgagor and in exercise of power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 20th January, 1938, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land with dwelling house on it admeasuring about 319 sq. yds. and situate at Mori Road, Mahim, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1255, (old C.S.) Ward "G" Nos. 6062, 6063 (1) St. No. 40/42 and bounded on the East by the properties bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1254, 55, 56 and partly by a passage on the West by the properties bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1259/60 on the North by the property of Keshav Sakharam Malgundker and on the South by the said Mori Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal, Solicitors, Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

TRUTH Stranger than **FICTION:**

HOAGAA

BOMBAY TALKIES' Screen-Poem

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

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ROARING 5th WEEK

SABITA DEVI

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AS YOU PLEASE

with MOTILAL, VASANTI, KHURSHID, MAZHAR

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IMPERIAL

Daily 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m. Mats. at 1-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

FOURTH WEEK

WADIA'S

KAHAN HAI MANZIL TERI

LAMINGTON

Daily at 4-30 7 & 10 P. M., Sat. Sun. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NEED OF RELIGION OF HUMANITY

To Prevent 'Eruption' Of Primitive Instincts Among Nations

(From A Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 2.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University Mr R P Masani was at Kolhapur on the Rajaram College Annual Day. It was the fifty-ninth annual day celebration of the Rajaram College but the same was cancelled owing to the sad death of Dr. M. T. Patwardhan, the Marathi poet and professor on the staff here.

Mr. R. P. Masani who was the guest of honour, gave a lecture in the afternoon, to a very crowded meeting of the students, educationists state-officers and other citizens. He complimented the Maharaja of Kolhapur on his, great patronage of learning and the liberal educational policy of his Government and referred to his father, his late Highness Shahu Maharaja, as a Prince who came next to the late Gaekwad of Baroda, as a champion of mass education, including free and compulsory Primary Education. He expressed high satisfaction with the remarkable progress of the Rajaram College and with the efficient working of this and the two other colleges in the city.

The lecturer next spoke on the present situation in India and the world, and emphasised the insistent need of unity. He turned to the past history of India for the ideal, and mentioned the efforts of the Universal Race Congress of 1911, of the League of Nations and of the Parliaments of Religions and Fellowships of Faiths in that direction. He built his hope on religion understood in a wider and less egocentric sense than it has been in the past, the religion of humanity and progress as a powerful force to work against the eruption of primitive instincts among the nations.

18th TRIUMPHANT WEEK

MINERVA'S MIGHTY SCREEN HIT

PUKAR

OR "THE GREAT MOGHUL"

Directed By SOHRAB MODI

at

MINERVA

Daily at 4, 7 and 10 P.M. Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 P.M.

LESLIE HOWARD in **INTERMEZZO** *A Love Story* introducing **INGRID BERGMAN**

NEW EMPIRE

4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

13th WEEK OF RISING POPULARITY

PRABHAT'S

"ADMI"

Directed By SHANTARAM

AT **CENTRAL**

Daily at 4, 7 and 10 Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 P.M.

"IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN"

FILM CORPORATION'S ABSORBING SOCIAL HIT

"AULAD" OR DIL-HI-TO-HAI

Story & Direction: KEDAR SHARMA.

Starring: RAMOLADEVI & GYANI

AT

KRISHNA

Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Mahatma's Reply To Englishman

Congress Stands Fully Justified In Its Attitude Towards War

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The following is taken from a letter by a wise and learned Englishman to an English friend who has forwarded it to me:

"Gandhiji seems to me to have completely departed from his original position which was that he would not tolerate any bargaining with the British Government to which in this war he was prepared to give complete support. He seems to me now to have veered round completely to the Congress extreme position, namely that unless complete and unconditional independence is promised to India now they will not co-operate in any way with the Government but where they are in power will resign thus to dissociate themselves completely from the Government which has declared that India is at war with Germany. This seems to me to be sheer bargaining, the exploiting of British need to secure not only Dominion Status which has been promised in clear and unmistakable terms but absolute independence. Further, I find it hard to reconcile Congress assertion that it contemplates no constitution which does not carry with it the protection of real minorities to their satisfaction and the complete failure of the Congress to come to an understanding with the Muslim League. Surely this failure gives little encouragement to the Muslims to believe and trust the Congress with the supreme power that Indian independence would give them."

CONGRESS METHOD.

As I have stated before I have not departed a title from my original position which was taken, as I then said, because I was an out-and-out believer in non-violence. In offering my sympathy (I did not use the word 'support') I had the same end in view that the Congress has. I put my position before the Working Committee. It could not honestly adopt it. Desiring Independence it could not take up any other attitude. The Congress position was as good from its own, as mine from my, premises. The Congress had a perfect right to know British intentions, if the British Government desired its help in the prosecution of the war. As a subject nation India, if she was resolved upon securing her liberty, could not be expected willingly to help the dominant nation without knowing where she stood. If India was violently inclined and had the strength, she would be bound to take advantage of Britain's difficulty and declare her independence and defend it with arms if she was resisted. And she would have commanded the admiration of the world including Britain for seizing the opportunity. But the Congress has chosen the better way—the way of non-violence, however diluted it is. I own too that India is not ready for armed revolt. But this is no matter of credit either for Britain or for India. India is too weak for armed revolt. Britain's connection has made her weaker. Her disarmament is a black chapter in British history.

God has blessed me with the mission to place non-violence before the nation for adoption. For better or for worse the Congress has adopted it, and for the past nineteen years the Congress, admittedly the most popular and powerful organisation, has consistently and to the best of its ability tried to act up to it. Hence the sting of forced disarmament has not been felt as it would have been otherwise. It is futile to guess what it would have done if it had not accepted non-violence as its chief means for the attainment of Swaraj. The Congress has allowed itself to be judged from the non-violent standpoint. It is possible to question the propriety of the Congress attitude only from that standpoint. Judged according to the ordinary standard the Congress stands fully justified in the attitude it has taken.

I hope the learned critic does not wish to suggest that as the Congress did not accept my position I should have dissociated myself entirely from the Congress and refused to guide it. My association enables the Congress to pursue the technique of corporate non-violent action.

DOMINION STATUS AND INDEPENDENCE.

The writer seems to cavil at the demand for Independence as distinguished from Dominion Status. Surely India cannot be satisfied with anything less if she is to rank as a free nation. I had thought that Dominion Status according to the Statute of Westminster was equivalent to Independence. The expression Dominion Status has a special connotation. It refers to a commonwealth of Whites who are themselves pillars of imperialism engaged in exploiting the non-European races whom they regard as uncivilised. India free will be no party to such exploitation. But there is nothing to prevent free India from entering into an alliance with Britain for the protection of the freedom of all whether black, brown or white. Therefore, if Dominion Status is less than Independence, India cannot be satisfied with less. If it is synonymous with Independence, then India has to choose how she would describe her status.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The critic then condemns the Congress for not coming to terms with the Muslim League. It is a pity that even responsible Englishmen will not take the trouble to study questions which they judge freely. The Congress has never given up the effort to solve the communal question. It is even now engaged in the difficult task. But it is wrong to use Congress inability to reach a solution for keeping India from her destined goal. British officials including Viceroys have admitted that they have ruled by following the policy of 'divide and rule.' The British established themselves by taking advantage of our internal quarrels and have remained by keeping them alive. It is unnecessary for my argument to prove that the policy is being followed deliberately.

The British have made themselves believe that they are ruling because of our quarrels, and that they will gladly retire when we have ceased to quarrel. Thus they are moving in a vicious circle. The British rule must be permanent if the adjustment of the communal quarrel is a condition precedent to India becoming independent. It is a purely domestic problem which we are bound to solve if we are to live at peace with one another. May I remind the critic and those who argue like him that only a short while ago it was said that if the British withdrew, Hindus would be left to the mercy of the virile races from the north, that not a virgin would be safe or a moneyed man retain his wealth. Now Princes and Muslims, who are able enough to protect themselves against the unarmed millions whom the Congress claims specially to represent, are sought to be protected by the British bayonet against the latter!!! Be that as it may, the Congress must pursue its even course. It must work for communal unity in spite of odds against it. It is a plank in its programme. It is part of the non-violent technique.

BRITISH ATTITUDE NOT HELPFUL.

Another English critic has put the problem in a truer way. He says many other things. "British people feel that Great Britain needs to carry the Muslim world with her at this time of immense struggle." I have no difficulty in sympathising with this position. Only let us clear the issues. Great Britain cannot afford to risk defeat for the sake of doing justice. This is just what an overwhelming number of Indians feel. The Congress, before it can offer ungrudging support to Britain, wants to feel sure that hers is an absolutely just cause. The recent events have created a grave doubt about it. Absolute protection of the rights of minorities is a greater concern of the Congress than it ever can be of Great Britain. The Congress dare not seek and cannot get justice, if it is not prepared to do it itself. To be above suspicion is the only way open to non-violent organisations. But British policy may make a just solution impossible at the present moment.

LAJPAT RAI'S SON DEAD

LAHORE, December 2.

A cablegram received by Mrs. Dharmvir states that Dr. Amrit Rai, son of late Lala Lajpat Rai, died in London on Thursday last.

He was living there for the last three years.—United Press.

Operation Of Section 75 Of Govt. Of India Act Repealed In Orissa

CUTTACK, December 3.

His Excellency the Governor of Orissa, by a Proclamation to-day, has repealed the operation of Section 75 of the Government of India Act, thereby making it possible for him to take actions regarding the Bills passed by the Legislature before the suspension of the Constitution.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. A Naghma on the strings. 6.5 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-25 A sitar recital. 6-40 Songs from the Operas. 6-15 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-15 I knew a man, 8. 7-30 Panna Lal. 7-45 Nabi Jan. 7-55 Mehboob Jan. 8-15 Sports review. 8-30 Jaltarang Solo. 8-40 Naresh Chandra Bhattacharya. 8.50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 10 I remember.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Nabi Jan 6-30 Malang Khan. 6-40 Mehboob Jan. 7 R R. Chowdhury. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Naresh Chandra Bhattacharya. 7-45 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 8 Panna Lal. 8-15 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 From Khayal to Geet.

Delhi III—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-10 to 7 As in Delhi 1. 10 to 10.30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Lal Mohammad. 7-20 Murari Krishan Banwari. 7-28 Sitar recital. 7-30 Urdu poetry. 7-40 Tamanchs Jan. 7-55 Sitar recital. 8 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party. 8-15 Sports review. 8-30 Ek Sahib. 8-40 Tamancha Jan. 9 50 Lal Mohammad. 10 Tamancha Jan. 10-10 Pahari on the Dilbahar. 10-15 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Thumrie. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 G. M. Nagpuri. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Polish Ambassador's talk. 9-15 to 9-40 Tarabai Terdal. 9 45 Recitations from Gujarati poetry. 9-50 Master Hamid. 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Provincial peculiarities 12-37 News in Hindustani. 1 Marathi duets. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-35 Krishna Rao Fulambrikar. 1-50 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 English Literature. 2-50 Some Indian ragas. 3 A Playlet in Hindustani. 3-15 Close down. 5 A musical mixture. 5-15 Orchestral Melodies. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-35 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Marathi pads. 5-50 Songs from the screen. 6 News in English 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. K. Nimkar. 6-25 The Air Trio. 6-35 G. M. Nagpuri. 6-50 G. K. Nimkar. 7 V. D. Joglekar. 7-15 G. M. Nagpuri. 7 30 Sohini on the sitar. 7-40 Marathi duets. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Tarabai. 8-45 K. L. Saigal. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 G. N. Nagpuri. 10 Firoze Dastur. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-25 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-25 Tarabai Terdal. 8-40 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 to 9-15 As in Bombay 1. 9-15 Firoze Dastur. 9-40 Orchestral hits. 9-50 V. D. Joglekar. 10 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,885 kc/s)

5 to 6-10 As in Bombay 1 6-10 V. D. Joglekar. 6-20 Chatterjee and Mukerjee. 6 30 Firoze Dastur. 7 A trade review. 7-15 Ebrahim. 7-25 Vinodini Desai and Dixit. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Tarabai. 7-55 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1. 8-30 Counts for your character. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 They stand and wait. 9-45 Ken Mac and his Dance Band. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 Instrumental Overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 A. V. Akhileswara Iyer. 5-5 For the villages. 6-45 Shrimatis Komalam sisters. 7-15 Children of the Earth, 1. 7-30 Vainika Pravina Venkatagiriappa. 8-30 G. Sabyasaama Iyer. 9-45 Vainika Pravina Venkatagiriappa.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings.)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-40 News in Bengali. 5-45 For the countryside. 6-10 Ashutosh Das. 6-30 Anima Ghose. 6-40 Brojen Sen. 6-55 Bhaktimoy Das Gupta. 7-15 The Jantri Sangha. 7-30 The fatal sapphire, 1. 7 45 Padmarani Chatterjee. 8-5 March of Science. 8-30 Dhire Das. 9 Soldier's Tales, 3. 9.45 Variety night.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.48 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 A selection

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Mannabai. 6-34 Maharashtra Bhajan Mandli. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Mannabai. 7-15 Maharashtra Bhajan Mandli. 7-35 Let's smile awhile. 7 40 Ujra Chaman Khushi Ka. 8 True Romances, 2. 8-15 Maharashtra Bhajan Mandli. 8-20 Manjhdar. 8-45 Hasinabai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Maharashtra Bhajan Mandli. 10 Munshiji, 2. 10-15 Hasinabai.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest. 4-5 About Ourselves. 4-15 Song story in Tamil. 4 20 Group singing. 4-30 European programme. 5 Shrimati K. Savitri Ammal. 5-30 Shrimati K. Savitri Ammal. 6-5 K. A. Radhakrishna Pillai. 6-40 Carnatic Orchestra 6-45 Maharajapuram Visvanatha Iyer. 7 That eternal question. 7-50 Maharajapuram Visvanatha Iyer. 9 The Under 25 Club. 9-45 Flute, Violin and Veena.

Madras II—Programme

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 5-5 As in Madras 1. 5-5 For rural areas only. 6-11 Cottage industries. 6-20 Favourites. 6-30 Vamana Vakyalu. 6-40 Do you know this? 6-45 to 6-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 European programme. 9-50 Listeners' Letters. 10-5 Chamber Music Concert.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Roshan Ali—Classical and popular songs. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) Feature—Mr. Zaferal Fassan. 6 30 Orchestra—'Starry night.' 6-40 Vimla Bai. 7-10 'Civilisation and Culture.'—Dr. K. A. Hakeem. 7-25 Roshan Ali. 7 40 Vimla Bai. 8-45 Roshan Ali. 9-05 Vimla Bai. 9-35 Roshan Ali.

New York Cotton Moves Up In Sympathy With Bombay

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

World Commodity Prices Rising

Bombay: December 2.

American markets are reluctantly keeping steady, but now with world commodity prices reaching higher levels, it is expected that price levels will be raised in the United States. There continues scarcity of contracts and the feeling in favour of cotton is increasing.

The New York cotton market advanced on continued strength in Bombay with Bombay operators heavy sellers of March and May and a buyer of July and October. The market opened steady and advanced on spot house and Liverpool buying, but prices eased on liquidation and New Orleans selling on the late decline in Liverpool. But the market then steadied up on renewed spot house buying. Finally trade and foreign buying and covering appeared on the tightness of December and general scarcity of contracts. The session closed very steady.

At the opening December was quoted 4 pts, up at 9.97, but under increased selling prices declined to 9.88, which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and prices advanced 19 pts. from the lowest level and December was quoted 10.07 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 14 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 10.30c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady with improved buying and closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices gained 8 pts. at 9.93c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with January 7.57. The market was unsettled on fresh speculative buying and mixed Bombay business. Later on there was hedging and profit taking. Later the market was active on erratic trade calling and speculative buying alternated with hedging and profit-taking. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 1 pts. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 15 pts. at 7.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was quiet. Uppers futures closed one point up to one point down while Giza futures closed 12 to 7 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was firm and with renewed buying Sakels futures gained 63 to 45 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 4 to 35 points.

BULLISH ENTHUSIASM

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state:—

The Bombay Cotton Market continued its upward march with bullish enthusiasm in full swing. The highest rate for Broach April/May was Rs. 285 (November 30) and the lowest Rs. 244 1/4 (November 27). In the beginning of the week the market remained easy on liquidation stimulated by fears that trading in Options might be restricted. Later, however, the renewed sharp rise in Calcutta Jute induced fresh speculative buying and also replacement buying by the sold-out bulls, with the result that the prices were pushed further up to Rs. 285, a level unseen for several years. All the advance considerable profit-taking was in evidence and prices reacted to a small extent but only to rise again sharply at the close on option dealers' buying and war news in the shape of unconfirmed newspaper report reaching London from Helsinki that Russian Troops crossed the Finnish Frontier on Thursday morning. The New York market displayed some firmness in sympathy with foreign markets and then quietened down on the apprehension of possible loan releases around present levels. The highest price for the December position was 9.94 (November 30) and the lowest 9.85 (November 24). The Liverpool market also worked higher on trade calling, local support and speculative buying on increasing difficulties in securing and financing freight

PRIVATE CABLES

Bombay: December 2.

New York December highest 10.07+14 (2-59 p.m.) lowest 9.88—05 (10-45 a.m.)

Liverpool January highest 7.66+09; lowest 7.44—13.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their New York friends:—

(1) "Cotton market may hesitate as nears approach repossession level for 1938 loan cotton which approximately ten cents. Total uncalled sales 1387096 with 631000 based on March consequently while market may ease after remaining 150000 December liquidated. Buying power likely develop all good reactions."

(2) "Think rapidly advancing world values will ultimately raise American prices. Recommend purchases July October for investment."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Considerable profit taking early catching stoplosses. On decline fresh buying and trade calling advanced prices followed by heavy hedge selling. Tone firm again at close on general buying. Looks higher.

New York:+Expect higher account scarcity contracts.

New York.—Leading merchants good buyers March May. Good foreign demand July. Contracts relatively scarce.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 2.

October	..... ——
December	..... 10.09
January	..... 10.04
March	... 9.84
May	..... 9.59
July	..... 9.27
Middling Spot	..... 10.28
	Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 2.

October	... ——
December	..... 10.19
January	..... 10.13
March	..... 9.95
Middling Spot	... 9.97
	Nominal

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATITSTICS,

New York, Dec. 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipt at all U. S. Ports	42,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to The Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	14,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 2.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	..... 4.02/4.04
Paris	..... 176/177
Berlin	..... Unquoted
Madrid	... 38.50 seller unofficial
Montreal	..... 4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	..... 7.52/7.58
Brussels	..... 24.15/24.40
Milan	..... 76.75 unofficial
Berne	..... 17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	..... 20.15 unofficial
Stockholm	..... 16.70/16.90
Oslo	..... 17.50/17.70

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 2.

Rozario Santa Fe	..... Unquoted
Barletta Russo	..... Unquoted
South Australian	..... 20/9 Dec. Quoted.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay: December 2.

	New-Crop. Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Fine	..... 225/26	+3 1/2 +5
Punjab Fine	..... 227/28	+4 +5 1/2
C. P. 1.	..... 282/83	+16 +13
C. P. S	..... 271/72	+8 +6
Berar	..... 268/70	+4 +5
Khandesh	..... 255/60	—7 —20
Jalna/Sailu	..... 258/66	
Ahmednagar	..... 255/57	
		Feb.
Broach		+2 1/2
Punjab 4 S.		+22/25
Punjab 289 S.		+86/60
Sindh N. T.	.....338/44	—42/50

American Cotton Figures

Bombay: December 2.

F. P. Bales.	1939-'40	1938-'39
Receipts to date 1-12-39	3884000	2711000
Receipts yesterday 1-12-39	60000	17000
Exports to date 1-12-39	2334000	1663000
Stock at Ports 24-11-39	3994000	3170000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-11-39	3334000	3581000
Stock at Liverpool 24-11-39	.....	1088000
Visible Supply 24-11-39	.....	3058000
Quantity in sight do.	7646000	6349288
Quantity out of sight 24-11-39	.....	3926000

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE PRESIDENT JOINS SCHWABACH.

Mr. Frank Knell, President of the New York Cotton Exchange has become associated with the firm of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., of New York as of December 1.

Mr Frank Knell is considered to be an international authority, particularly on cotton and wool as well as other commodities.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Dhbeoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.)	..6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 35
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 20
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	15 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 33	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	..	17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	

(N.B.—Deccan Queen as regular week-end service is discontinued upto 30-4-1940, but it will be run only before and after important holidays.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H M	Dep. H. M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 35	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	5-45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	9 0	
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon).	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 2	
The Flying Ranee Surat	10 38	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	23 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	9 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday

ARRIVALS AT RAILARD PIER

Arr

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London) 8 40

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: December 2.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Since Sept. 1. Last year
Khandesh	381	4,111	3,445
Central India	155	3,349	37,701
Barsi and Nagar	1,115	21,185	6,286
Hyderabad Gaorani	559	2,335	259
Berar	3,178	24,823	19,900
Central Provinces	388	9,350	12,320
Total Oomra	5,774	67,154	79,911
Dholera	365	6,070	40,279
N.-W. Provinces	234	14,423	335
Rajputana	30	5,646	4,422
Sind Punjab	4,209	101,236	54,605
Broach	7	131	11,304
Coompta and Dharwar	202	12,108	10,129
Westerns-Northerns	82	9,866	7,497
Cocanada	1		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	25		1,683
American	198		512
Egyptian, African and Sudan	5,372	102,377	102,890
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,247		6
Total	16,275	320,413	313,874
Arrived by road to 30th November 1939		27,800	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 This year	Last year
Europe	3,809	30,943	45,243
Japan and China	6,506	197,114	273,073
Coast Ports	300	6,690	10,438
Up-country by Rail		96,959	79,933
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6,301	2,704
Total	11,015	328,007	411,391

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay: December 2.

Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	224	221	218	215
M G Punjab	224	221	218	215
M G Rajputana				
M G Oomra No. 3	272	269	276	263
M G C. P. No. 1	283	280	277	274
M G C. P. No. 2	278	275	272	269

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay: December 2.

Yarn No.	December.	February	April.
6 1/2s.	149	150	151
10 1/2s.	170	172	174
20 1/2s.	210	215	216
40s.	375	380	385

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay: December 2.

Groundnuts Febry.:—	Rs.as.ps.
Opening	47 8 0
Highest	48 2 0
Lowest	46 12 0
Closing	47 6 0
Castorseeds May:—	
Opening	62 0 0
Highest	62 8 0
Lowest	61 4 0
Closing	61 12 0
Cottonseed Jany.:—	
Opening	30 0 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 0 0
Closing	29 4 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: December 2

Yellow Metal Sheets	..... Rs. 90
Copper Sheets	..... Rs 118

Tone:—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 2

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91.	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 88	
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12	
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-4.	
3 per cent 1963/65 86	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-4.	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-10	
4 per cent 1960/70 101-10	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-4	
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102-2	
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-11	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/1	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974 97	
6 per cent M Deb 1959 105	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 115/8	
6 per cent K P T 1956 115/8	

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: December 2.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 March

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/8 31/32 Two months.

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 to end March.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 322

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1296

Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 81 3/8

Bank's buying T T 80 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 79 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 26 1/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 187 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 2nd inst

Shanghai/London 0/4 15/16 2nd inst.

Japan/London 1/3 7/16 2nd inst.

Java/London 7.46/56 2nd inst.

New York/London 3.90 3/8 1st inst.

London/New York 4.02/4 1st inst.

London/Paris 176/7 1st inst.

London/Italy 76.50 1st inst.

London/Belgium 24.15/40 1st inst.

London/Switzerland 17.80/95 1st inst.

London/Stockholm 16.70/90 1st inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.52/58 1st inst.

London/Berlin .....

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8/8/0 30th ulto

Gold £8/8/0 1st inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 30th ulto.

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 1st inst.

Silver London Forward 23 5/8 30th ulto

Silver London Forward 23 5/8 1st inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 30th ulto.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 1st inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 30th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 1st inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 30th ulto

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 1st inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent

3 months 2 1/4 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent

Tone:—Steady

SEEDS PRICES FIXED.

Minimum and maximum prices were fixed as under:—

Groundnuts:—	Rs. a. p.
Lowest	41 4 0
Highest	51 4 0
Castorseeds:—	
Lowest	55 4 0
Highest	65 4 0
Cottonseeds:—	
Lowest	25 4 0
Highest	32 4 0

Unofficially these prices are fixed by Brokers.

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES.

	This week.	Running yield.
2 3/4 per cent 1949/52 Loan	91/12	2.475
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes	88/0	3.357
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	92/12	2.675
3 per cent 1941 Bond	100/10	2.521
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	85/12	2.854
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99/6	2.971
4 per cent 1943 Bond	103/8	3.216
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	101/10	3.310
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	106/8	3.492
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	102/0	4.137
TAX-FREE		
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	110/19	4.314
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan Mys.	126/4	3.765
5 per cent 1955 Loan Mys.	113/0	4.464

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: December 1.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt):—

Ready (small grain) Rs. 21/2

Ready (large grain) Rs. 21/5

Shipment November Rs. 11/8 F.B.H

Shipment December Rs. 11/8 F.B.H

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 11/12 F.B.H.

Indian sugars Ready Rs 20/8

Tone:—Firm.

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 2

2680 bags linseed cake exp K Devchand and Co Ltd; 42 bales grey ctn yarn E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 400 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 105 tons old scrap iron M G Abdulhusein and Co; 250 bales raw cotton Gill and Co; 360 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co; 110 bales raw cotton M Motilal and Co; 500 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 175 bales raw cotton Birdy and Co; 1530 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawala Co; 490 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 262 bags fleaseed outer shell D Abraham and Sons; 135 bags fleaseed D Abraham and Sons; 274 bags fleaseed husk D Abraham and Sons; 20 bags gum H Abdealli; 50 tins vegetable products H Abdalli; 20 bales ctn grey yarn Advani Bros, 210 bales ctn grey yarn J Jeewan and Co: 60 bales ctn grey yarn S G Shah; 27 bags gum E Manji and Co; 225 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 2600 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS

108 bales paper; 176 cases hemp rope; 862 brls chemicals; 981 bales rugs; 21348 pcs marble slabs; 6000 pcs marble chips; 320 pcs marble chips; 300 brls indigo; 763 bags dry fruits; 145 cases yokachin; 500 bags sulphur; 243 pcs marble tiles; 280 drums hydrosulfit; 400 cases art silk yarn; 346 bales cotton; 67 bales ctn piecegoods; 163 bales printing paper; 130 cases alimentry part; 40 cases olive oil; 281 casks aniline dyes; 32 cases elect cables; 160 carboys voltcardol; 40 cases machinery, 62 cases vermouth; 1310 cases rayon yarns; 952 bags poppyseeds; 100 bales tobacco; 214 bags gum; 113 cases raisins; 710 bags fish maaures; 186 cts pomogranates; 5704 bags dry dates; 25516 baskets wet dates.

Further Rise In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE SHARES STEADY

Market Displays Good Undertone

Bombay: December 2.

The serious situation which developed in the local Silver market influenced considerable long liquidation in the local Share Bazar where prices after firm opening declined sharply but later on there developed fairly active support and most of the decline was recovered. The tone of the market was very steady.

The Russo-Finnish developments were a restraining factor on Wall-Street on Friday, where early rally failed to attract a following with buyers turning sellers, though fractional gains predominated and the closing was firm. In the meanwhile, despite prevailing uncertainties, it is difficult to work up a bearish case in the face of very favourable business news and earnings and the strength of leading commodities. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1 3/8 at 65 3/4. General Motors improved 1/4 at 52 7/8 and Anaconda Coppers gained 5/8 at 30 3/4 dollars.

The weakness in the middle of the session was purely due to the situation in the Silver market and had practically nothing to do with the Share Bazar or the industrial situation. Thus the wave of long liquidation was merely sentimental and sympathetic, but it has improved to some extent the technical position of the market. The undertone of the market was good and the market looks like improving further.

Tata Steel Defds. opened steady at Rs. 2110 against last closing at Rs. 2082, but there being no buying prices declined to Rs. 2045, which was the lowest level. There was renewed support and prices improved to Rs. 2105. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 410 and after declining to Rs. 397 improved to Rs. 407.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1167 and after declining to Rs. 1122 advanced to Rs. 1155. Century and Nagpur Mill shares closed at Rs. 365. Kohinoors advanced to Rs. 402.

Associated Cements closed at Rs. 149/8 and Bombay/Burmas advanced to Rs. 705.

It will be seen that the upward march continues steadily with fairly steady buying. The general feeling continues optimistic.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 1.

100	Ahd. Advance	..... 350 0
250	BOM. DYEING	... 1,155 0
100	CENTURY	..... 365 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	..... 365 0
100	COLABA	..... 217 0
100	Coorla	... ... 107 8
250	David	..... 60 0
250	Dawn	..... 310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	 0-12-0
100	Finlay	..... 179 0
100	GOKAK	..... 228 0
1000	Hindustan	..... 1900 0
100	Indore	..... 65 0
100	Khatau XD.	..... 142 8
100	KOHINOOR	..... 402 0
250	Laxmi	..... 640 0
250	Madras United	..... 25 0
100	MORARJI	..... 266 0
250	Model	..... 79 0
50	MYSORE	..... 120 0
200	NEW GREAT	..... 423 0
100	Oosmanshahi	..... 51 0
100	PHOENIX	..... 310 0
25	Sassoon Silk	..... 88 0
1000	Sholapur	..... 4025 0
50	SIMPLEX	..... 127 0
100	SWADESHI	..... 345 0
100	SWAN	..... 175 0
500	Vishnu	..... 1,395 0
500	Western	..... 915 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	..... 97 0
25-100	Central	..... 32 4
500	Imperial	..... 1,455 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	..... 356 0
50-100	India	..... 133 8
100	Reserve Bank	..... 163 0
5	Union	..... 5 8
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	..... 149 8
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	..... 625 0
15-100	Jupiter	..... 9 12 0
20	Mercantile	..... 50 0
15-75	New India	..... 33 14
200	Oriental	..... 3905 0
15-50	Vulcan	..... 6 12
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmed. Old	..... 140 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	..... 1,495 0
10	Ajmer	..... 11 0
50	BOMBAY TRAM	..... 131 4
100	Bombay Suburban	..... 165 0
10	Broach	..... 11 8
100	Karachi	..... 191 4
100	Poona	..... 183 8
100	Surat	..... 152 8
100	TATA HYDRO	..... 157 1
1000	TATA POWERS	..... 1372 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	..... 985 0
100	C. Province	..... 98 0
100	Dh. Baramati	..... 93 0
100	Gujarat	..... 97 0
100	Mandra Bhon	..... 92 4
100	Pachora Jamner	..... 73 0
100	Sara Serajganj	..... 97 0
500	Tapti Valley	..... 760 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	..... 8 12
2sh	Indian Copper	..... 3 2
10	Indian Iron and Steel	..... 47 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	..... 57 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	..... 2105 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	..... 407 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	..... 562 0
10	Air Services	..... 6 0
30	BELAPUR SUGAR	..... 271 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	..... 591 4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	..... 342 0
125	B. BURMA	..... 705 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	..... 222 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	..... 6 5
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	..... 89 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	..... 143 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	..... 47 8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	..... 400 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	..... 485 0
30	Port Canning	..... 79 0
30	PREMIER CON.	..... 91 0
15	Scindia	..... 27 6
25	Tata Oil Mill	..... 52 0
100	Western I. Match	..... 152 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	..... 1327 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	..... 300 0
7	p.c. Bom. (T. F.)	..... 73 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	..... 550 0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	..... 107 0
6	1/4 p. c. Prem. Const. 2nd	..... 100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	..... 140 0
7	1/2 p. c. Tata Power	..... 450 0
	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	..... 191 8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	..... 134 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	..... 675 0
	DEBENTURES	
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	..... 100 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	..... 103 2
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	..... 49 11
7	p.c. Sholapur	..... 75 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	..... 103 2

(Capital letters indicate shares cum Forward list).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: December 2.

Bombay Dyeing (1150) 1167, 1147, 1150, 1122, 1140, 1130, 1145, 1157, 1155.

Century (363) 362, 358, 352, 365 361, 365.

Central India (365) 367, 362, 364 355, 360, 355, 368, 366.

Kohinoor (398) 379, 392, 394, 390, 402, 405, 402.

New Great (418) 420, 414, 410, 418, 414, 422, 423.

Simplex (126) 127, 125, 122, 126, 124, 126, 127

Swadeshi (339) 340, 335, 340, 339, 345.

Associated Cement (140) 150 146, 147 146, 149/8.

Andhra (1495) 1395.

Tram. Ord. (130/8) 131, 130/8, 131/8.

Tata Hydro (157/8) 156/8, 157.

Tata Power (1357/8) 1376, 1370, 1365, 1366, 1370, 1372.

T. Steel Defd. (2082/8) 2112, 2085, 2090, 2055, 2070, 2045, 2080, 2100, 2095, 2105.

T. Steel Ord. (405) 412, 405, 406, 397, 401, 397, 403, 402, 407.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134) 134.

Bellapur (256) 258, 260, 256, 264, 270, 272, 271

B. Steam

Decrease In Imports And Exports During October

Indian Trade Review

Calcutta, November 27

The trade returns of British India for the month of October, 1939, as compared with the preceding month showed decreases in the values of imports and exports with an increase in the value of re-exports. The value of the imports of private merchandise fell by Rs. 96 lakhs to Rs. 10,33 lakhs, of which imports from Burma accounted for Rs 2.66 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,59 lakhs in September, 1939. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures were valued at Rs 14,37 lakhs in October, 1939, being less by Rs. 96 lakhs than in the preceding month. Re-exports rose by Rs. 27 lakhs and amounted to Rs 59 lakhs. The comparison of the trade figures in October, 1939, and the seven months, April to October, 1939, with those of the preceding month and the corresponding periods of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

	Month of Oct. 1939 Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	10,33
Exports	14,37
Re-exports	32
	Month of Sept. 1939 Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	11,20
Exports	15,32
Rex-experts	32
	Month of Oct. 1938 Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	10,33
Exports	14,37
Re-exports	59
	Month of Oct. 1938 Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	12,96
Exports	14,10
Re-exports	47

	Seven months, April to Oct. 1939 Rs. (lakhs)	1938 (lakhs)
Imports	92,14	83,56
Exports	103,30	97,37
Re-exports	4,42	3,12

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net report of Rs. 4,16 lakhs in October, 1939, as against Rs. 94 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 1,83 lakhs in October, 1938. The transactions in gold and silver on private account during the seven months, April to October, 1939, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

	Seven months, April to Oct. 1939 Rs. (lakhs)	1938 (lakhs)
Gold imported	1,20	61
Gold exported	14,17	10,52
Silver imported	3,09	1,55
Silver exported	11	7

In October, 1939, and in the seven months, April to October, 1939, gold valued at Rs. 1,46 lakhs and Rs. 8,01 lakhs, respectively, was acquired by purchasers abroad and earmarked on their account instead of being exported.

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure, the total visible balance of trade in October, 1939, was Rs. 8,81 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 3,30 lakhs in September 1939, and Rs. 3,57 lakhs in October, 1938. During the seven months ended October, 1939, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 56,25 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 21,99 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittance of funds in October, 1939, was minus Rs. 13,33 lakhs and in the seven months ended October, 1939, minus Rs. 35,28 lakhs.

IMPORTS

As compared with October, 1938, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in October 1939, increased by Rs. 1,30 lakhs to Rs. 3,03 lakhs. Imports of rice in the husk amounted to 37,600 tons valued at Rs. 17 lakhs in the month under report, there being practically no imports in October, 1938. Rice not in the husk also recorded an increase from 37,500 tons to 198,300 tons in quantity and from Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 1,57 lakhs in value, Burma having contributed 132,300 tons valued at Rs. 1,34 lakhs.

Imports of wheat were small, having amounted to 3 tons valued at Rs. 200 in October, 1939, as compared with 34,100 tons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in October 1938. Sugar imports showed an increase from 900 tons to 41,700 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 35 lakhs in value. Imports of cloves advanced by Rs. 3 lakhs while those of tobacco decreased by Rs. 6 lakhs.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured decreased by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2,71 lakhs in October, 1939. Imports of raw cotton fell from 7,900 tons to 5,900 tons in quantity and from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 58 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene oil, however, showed an increase from Rs. 11.2 million gallons to 17.5 million gallons in quantity and from As. 40 lakhs to Rs. 63 lakhs in value. Imports of motor spirit also advanced from 6.8 million gallons to 8.7 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs in value and those of fuel oils, from 8.9 million gallons to 10.9 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs in value. Precious stones and pearls, unset, decreased by Rs. 7 lakhs and teakwood by Rs. 9 lakhs.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, fell by Rs. 3,83 lakhs to Rs. 4,43 lakhs in October, 1939, as compared with October, 1938. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton manufactures (including yarn) fell from Rs. 1,52 lakhs in October, 1938, to Rs. 1,26 lakhs in October, 1939. Imports of grey goods declined from 32,3 million yards to 27.5 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs in value, those of white piecegoods, from 19.0 million yards to 9.3 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs in value and of coloured piecegoods from 26.7 million yards valued at Rs. 44 lakhs to 20.0 million yards valued at Rs. 35 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased from 4.0 million lbs. to 5.0 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods rose from 2.4 million yards valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to 5.0 million yards valued at Rs. 18 lakhs. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries, buses and vans, numbered 288 and 368 valued at Rs. 6 lakhs each in October, 1939, as compared with 912 and 398 valued at Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively in October, 1938. There were decreases under electric machinery (-Rs. 21 lakhs), paper (-Rs. 17 lakhs), chemicals (-Rs. 14 lakhs), hardware (-Rs. 12 lakhs), cotton machinery (-Rs. 10 lakhs, coaltar dyes (-Rs. 9 lakhs), drugs and medicines, and shoots and plates of iron or steel (-Rs. 7 lakhs each).

Compared with October, 1938, exports of food, drink and tobacco in October, 1939, declined by Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 3,71 lakhs. There was a considerable decrease in the exports of wheat which amounted to 1,40 tons vaued at Rs. 2 lakhs as against 5,000 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs a year ago. Shipments of rice, not in the husk, fell slightly in quantity from 21,500 tons to 21,200 tons but the value rose from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs in October, 1939. Despatches of unmanufactured tobacco, improved from 1.6 million lbs. to 2.1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs in value in the month under report. Exports of tea declined from 43 million lbs. to 36 million lbs. in quantity, and from Rs. 2.77 lakhs to Rs. 2,52 lakhs in value in October, 1939.

RAW PRODUCE.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured also declined by Rs. 1,65 lakhs to Rs. 4,10 lakhs in October, 1939. Shipments of raw cotton amounted to 24,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,31 lakhs in October, 1939, as against 31,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,53 lakhs in October, 1938. Of the total exports, Japan took 15,000 tons or 62 per cent., the United Kingdom 4,000 tons or 17 per cent and the remainder went chiefly to China (11 per cent). Despatches of raw jute declined from 66,000 tons to 33 600 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,26 lakhs to Rs. 92 lakhs in value. Exports of raw wool fell from 6.9 million lbs. to 3.4 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 23 lakhs in value in the month under report. Raw hides and skins recorded a fall of 500 tons in quantity and of Rs. 5 lakhs in value and amounted to 2,100 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in October, 1939.

SEED EXPORTS.

Shipments of seeds showed a heavy decrease of 77,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 92 lakhs in value. Groundnuts fell from 74,000 tons to 14,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 90 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs in value. Linseed also showed a decrease from 25,000 tons to 7,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in value in the month under report, Castor seed, on the other hand, improved from 80 tons valued at Rs. 11,000 in October, 1938, to 2,800 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in October, 1939. Shipments of manganese ore increased from 18,000 tons to 24,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs in value in October, 1939. Despatches of coal decreased from 193,000 tons to 128,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs in value, exports of lakh amounted to 55,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in October, 1939, as compared with 50,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 7 lakhs a year ago.

SIR SIKANDAR CHALLENGED

Roy Disputes Premier's Allegations

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 1.

Mr. M. N. Roy, in the course of a statement to the "United Press," challenges Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, to substantiate the allegations made in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, in the course of his speech, on an adjournment motion to discuss the ban on the entry of the former into the Punjab.

The Punjab Premier asked: 'Do you want violence in the Punjab? Do you want bloodshed? I know you do not want Fascism. Those questions,' Mr. Roy added, "might make deep oratorial impression. But how were they relevant? Does the Premier of the Punjab insinuate that I was coming to Punjab to commit any act of violence, or to shed anybody's blood? Has he received any information to that effect? If he has, I challenge him to make them public, because, with no difficulty I shall prove that somebody has lied to him.

ANY STICK TO BEAT DOG WITH?

"I should also tell the Punjab Premier that he made some allegations against me which lay him open to a legal action. He is reported to have said that 'when the terrorist outrages took place in Calcutta, several years ago, Mr. Roy had some connection with some of them.' The Punjab Premier should know that several years ago, I was safely behind the bars—far away from Calcutta, and for fifteen years previous to that, I was far away from India. But, if by 'several,' he has meant twenty years or more, then also he has made a serious charge against me which has not been proved in any Court of Law. Contrary to the unfounded charge made against me by the Punjab Premier, the well-known fact is that, for nearly twenty years, I have been trying to persuade people about the futility of terrorism as a weapon in a political struggle. But the Punjab Premier seems to think that any stick is good enough to beat the dog with. Only I am not a dog, and shall not be so easily beaten.

CHALLENGE TO PREMIER

"As regards the zeal of the Punjab Premier to defend democracy, I challenge him to a little practice of this virtue. The fundamental principle of democracy is that no Government has any moral or constitutional validity unless it is constituted with the sanction of the people; and morality, after all, is the sanction behind all laws. If the people of the Punjab are really behind the present Government (I do not mean the Ministry), then why is the latter so very nervous? Any number of speeches made within the limits of the laws of the established State, cannot possibly create popular disaffection unless it is already there, brought about by other factors including the operation of the established Government itself. I may be kept out, but you cannot drive out the entire people of the Punjab. They are sure to judge what sort of a Government they need and sooner or later they will have it."—United Press.

Essence Of Democracy

Sir Richard Temple Interprets Hindu Philosophy To Progressives

"The Hindu cannot perceive the distinction between positive right and positive wrong, and is apt to overstress the effect rather than the cause, while the Westerner is his antithesis. in his philosophic outlook and is apt to overstress cause rather than effect" observed Sir Richard Temple speaking on Sunday at the Taj Mahal. at a meeting of the Indian Progressives. The subject of the lecture was "The essence of Democracy."

Enlarging upon the same point, Sir Richard said, that the Hindu considered the part as an illusion and the future an uncertainty, with the result that to him the only reality that existed was the transitional moment between the past and the present; this often led the Hindu to utter an inaccurate thing to express a truth.

He quoted a passage from the "Gita" in which Srikrishna 'goads' Arjuna into a righteous war, unheedful of the consequences of the war, and said that the fighting for a righteous cause without considering the results, was a characteristic more common to the European mind.

Defining the principles of democracy Sir Richard said, that the very foundation of democracy was based on the protecting and stabilising influence of a strong and intelligent body of public opinion. He regretted the complete absence of an enlightened body of public opinion, for the free functioning of democracy. This was not engendered by the deliberate attempts of leaders and parties, but was the logical outgrowth of the way in which the people lived and grew. The responsibility of the leaders was that they had made no attempt to change it.

He was of opinion that the political ideas and allegiances in the country were not the result of clear thinking and sound reasoning, but of judicious propaganda. From the press, the platform and the cinema, ideas and suggestions were pinned into the mass-mind; this resulted in the creation of a body of public opinion which was without colour, or distinctive characteristic.

Contrasting the present state of affairs with that obtaining in totalitarian regimes, the speaker was of opinion that while in the latter public opinion was deliberately throttled, in a country like India, very nearly the same results were engendered by the absence of public opinion.

Concluding he appealed for mutual understanding and goodwill and said, "only those bonds will survive which are forged by love and mutual respect, all else will fall away or perish."

INDIAN HISTORICAL CONGRESS

Calcutta Session Will Have Exhibition

CALCUTTA, December 3.

More than 100 delegates have signified their intention of attending the third session of the Indian Historical Congress scheduled to be held in the Calcutta University on December 15, 16 and 17.

The Congress, along with the session of the Numismatic Society and that of the Indian Historical Records Commission, is going to give Calcutta an interesting week for historians and those interested in Indian historical studies.

An interesting historical exhibition is being arranged by the Reception Committee. The exhibition will be opened in the Senate Hall on December 15.—United Press.

FALL IN EXPORT OF INDIAN COTTON

The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, writes:—

In view of the fall in the exports of Indian cotton to the Continental Markets, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed a telegram to the Government of India urging them to represent to the British Authorities to arrange for taking larger quantities of Indian cotton than stipulated in the Indo-British Trade Agreement. The Committee point out that the British Government have announced their intention of purchasing the whole of the Egyptian cotton crop this year and if larger quantities of cotton are also taken from India, it would prove a great help to the Indian Agriculturists. The Committee further state that such a measure is highly essential in view of the fact that war conditions have restricted the exportable cloth in the United Kingdom which under the Indo-British Trade Agreement is linked with the off-take of Indian cotton.

ALLAHABAD BOARD AND WAR

Consideration Of Issue Postponed

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The Allahabad District Board was the scene of an animated discussion when the resolution of the Chairman of the Board, Raja Baghwapti Prasad, suggesting co-operation with Government in the war was opposed by three Congress members of the Board yesterday. Owing to their strong opposition further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The Board further resolved to dismiss the rural sanitary inspectors unless Government restored the public health grant to the Board which the Government had withdrawn.

As a result of the Board's resolution the public health scheme in Allahabad District will be suspended unless Government comes to the Board's rescue which is not likely.

CHARITY TRUST FUND DISPUTE

Justice Kania On Advocate-General's Right

A trustee's refusal to hand over the trust fund to new trustees was criticised by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court in his judgment in the suit filed by Joshi Jaising Narsing and another against Pandit Dayaram Khatau and others.

The suit was brought with the consent of the Advocate-General to obtain the Court's sanction to a deed of trust for the "Vidyottejak fund" of the Cutchi Saraswati community, for the appointment of six trustees as selected by the Advocate-General, and for an order against the defendants to hand over the trust funds to the new trustees.

ORIGIN OF FUND

Funds were collected from the community for the education of poor boys and girls of the community. In 1934 the Standing Committee allocated half the funds, amounting to Rs. 16,275, to be set apart for the benefit of the Cutchi section of the community, and the other half for the Gujarati or Kathiawadi Section. The defendants 1, 2 and 3, who were handed over the funds of the Cutchi Section in 1934, did nothing towards application of the money to the objects of the charity. The matter was brought to the notice of the Advocate-General, who, in 1937, settled a trust deed and selected six persons as the first trustees.

The third defendant having refused to deliver the funds to the new trustees and having adopted an obstructive attitude, the plaintiffs filed this suit.

The first and second defendants, who did not contest the suit, had signed a cheque in favour of the new trustees, but the third defendant refused to put his signature to it on the ground that the new trustees had not the approval of the majority of the community.

JUDGMENT

In his judgment, His Lordship observed that when in respect of charity there was an impasse on account of disputes among members of the community, the Advocate-General as the guardian of charity was entitled to take up the matter and frame a scheme for its administration, and in so doing he had the undisputed right to name the trustees. The third defendant had tried to get himself nominated as one of the trustees but his name was rejected by the Advocate-General.

His contentious attitude having necessitated this suit, he had stated in his written statement that he submitted to the orders of the court. An impression appeared to be gathering among attorneys and laymen that they could raise all sorts of contentions against the claims of charity, and thereafter evade the consequences of their conduct by stating at a later stage in a written statement that they were submitting to the orders of the court. That was making a virtue of necessity. His Lordship would regret the day when such an attitude would be tolerated by the courts and a premium put on dishonesty in that way.

Holding that the third defendant's attitude was wholly unwarranted, His Lordship ordered him to pay half of the plaintiff's costs, the other half to come out of the trust fund. His Lordship sanctioned the trust deed and the appointment of the six persons as settled by the Advocate-General.

States People Safeguarded

Narsing Rao On Working Committee Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 1.

"The Congress Working Committee has clearly stated in its last resolution that 'In the end, it will be the people of Indian States, who will determine what part they will take in a free India'. After this, no question arises of neglecting one third of the Indian population. Whenever the demand for a Constituent Assembly is acceded to, the rights of the one third of the Indian population should be properly safeguarded. The constituent assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise should contain the representatives of the States in proportion to their population" observes Mr. M. Narsing Rao, Editor of the "Raiyat" in the course of a rejoinder issued to the press in reply to Mr. Mohamed Siddeq. Mr. Siddeq had stated in his statement that the Congress should not alienate the sympathies of the Princes and send them into the lap of British Imperialism.

HISTORICAL FACT.

"The present attitude, proceeds Mr. Rao, of the Congress towards the Princes that the Paramount Power represents the Indian Princes may well be disputed, or that the Princes are a part and parcel of the Paramount Power. But it could be stated in fairness to the Princes that only sovereign States are represented either by their Rulers or their nominees in international affairs. As regards external relations the Princes have delegated their sovereign rights to the Paramount Power or the British Crown by their treaties and engagements. This is an historical fact and none can dispute it."

Mr. Rao further states that when the demand for Responsible Government was advanced by the people of the States, the question of treaty obligations was put forth as an excuse with the alibi that the Princes could not transfer their power to the people under the treaty obligations without the express consent of the Paramount Power. Under such circumstances adds Mr. Rao, if the National Congress adopts the attitude that they would settle the matter with the Paramount Power, instead of with the Princes, there should be no objection to such an attitude. Continuing Mr. Rao advises the Princes to clarify their position at this juncture so that there might not be any doubt left in future.

Free Fight In Punjab Village

GUJARAT, (Punjab), December 2.

A serious riot occurred here this afternoon outside Jalalpuri Gate resulting in grievous injuries to the driver, cleaner and Manager of the Jalalpur Bus Service and burning the goods, furniture and records of their office.

It is alleged that about two dozen tongawallas attacked lorrywallas on account of the loss of their monopoly of plying their tongas in Jalalpur Road.

No arrests have been made so far.—United Press.

Jharia Labour Dispute

DHANBAD, December 2.

Mr. Bhubaneshwar Prasad Pandey, the Labour Commissioner of the Bihar Government, is here in connection with a settlement of the Labour question in the Jharia Coalfield.

He will stay here for some time and interview the different labour leaders.—United Press.

Jharia Police Officials Injured

JHARIA, Dec. 3.

One police inspector, two sub-inspectors and about eight constables were injured as a result of stone throwing by a mob, which assembled at Jealgora this afternoon. Nineteen arrests were made and the Assembly was declared unlawful.

The incident followed the arrest of the labour leader, Mr. Satya Sen, who was taken into custody on a charge of bringing out a procession of miners without a licence. As a protest against the arrest, miners squatted on the road thus obstructing traffic. The police in attempting to disperse the crowd which gathered, were pelted with stones.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, December 2.—Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University, has been nominated by the University to represent them at the 16th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Calcutta on December 13 and 14 next.—United Press.

WAY TO WIN SUCCESS IN LIFE

Mr. Saklatvala On Formation And Training Of Mind

St. Mary's Old Boys staged Shakespeare's great tragedy, 'Hamlet' on Thursday night.

The performance commemorated the School's Diamond Jubilee and was given under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley.

For amateurs the rendering of the play was highly creditable.

Edward Brooks played well the role of Hamlet. G. Edwards was very much appreciated.

Miss Daphne Godwin, looking every inch a queen, was excellent throughout, but surpassed herself in the scene, when she witnessed the frenzied Hamlet run Polonius through with his sword. Miss Doris Steller, took the audience by storm.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S SPEECH

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, President of the evening, in the course of his speech said:—

"A thought or two perhaps on education, it seems to me, may not be out of place on such an occasion. The credit, as you doubtless know, of treating the education of youth, as a science in Europe belongs to the ancient Greeks. Those accomplished pagans upon whose thought, philosophy and social system, the structure of modern civilisation still rests in substantial measure, believed that a youth could be of service to the State only if he was well versed in Grammar, Dialectic, Arithmetic, Geometry and Astronomy.

Their aim was to build a community of philosophic thinkers, men and women who, knowing the best way of living, would naturally strive to achieve it. The Romans later attempted to give a practical, a more utilitarian, turn to education, so that each educated citizen might contribute usefully to the conduct and development of the State. The introduction of Christianity in its turn brought about the establishment of monasteries where men dwelt in pious withdrawal from the temptations of worldly life and devoted their attention to the pursuit of knowledge for its one sake, and occasionally for the benefit and immense advantage of their fellows.

"Initiative and the intelligent application of knowledge and industry alone can ensure success in a world which is much harder than it was when we first entered it and which grows harder every day. That adaptability and initiative must be acquired at school, and unless it is acquired then, it is extremely difficult, almost indeed impossible, to secure it in later life.

"Real education is the formation and training of the mind to grapple with the problem of living in the world. The mere acquisition of facts, the storing of knowledge, no matter how vast and extensive, can serve no useful purpose and is not real education. Such a man may be a full man, but it is the fullness of a bottle which pours out exactly what has been poured, in, be it vinegar or claret."

Continuing the speaker said:—

"Knowing the world as you do, and realising the immense complexity of life as we find it today, you will realise, I am sure, that a modern school has to be equipped with all manner of devices and a bewildering variety of talents and facilities for the proper instruction of the young. Having spent some time in going through St. Mary's I have no hesitation in declaring that it fulfils in every respect all the requirements of a thoroughly modern and efficient educational institution.

Messrs. Mehli Mehta, G. Verga, and M. Pagliarin, the well-known Trio, played music suitable to the occasion.

Punjab Opposition Party's Demand

LAHORE, December 2.

It is gathered here that as a protest against the attitude of the Punjab Government as exhibited in the Assembly yesterday, which resulted in the Opposition Party withdrawing all its nominees from the select committee on the Lahore Corporation Bill, the Opposition would refuse to send its representatives to any other select committees in future, unless the Party's demand for proportionate representation on such committees is met.—United Press.

An Inter-Caste Marriage

(From Our Correspondent)

ALMORA, Nov. 29.

The marriage of Pt. Grish Chandra Joshi, Executive Officer Municipal Board, Almora, was celebrated to-day with Miss Mukand, M.A., LL.T., D.T. (London), daughter of Rev. Joseph N. Mukand, Clay Square, Lucknow, according to the Christian Marriage Act at her residence. Pt. Joshi comes from a high class Brahman family of Almora Hills and the bride is professor in the Government Training College, Allahabad.

Aurobindo's Book

PONDICHERRY, December 2.

"The Life Divine" is the title of the book by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, published on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of his 'siddhi' (realisation) in which Sri Aurobindo presents his ideals of dynamic spirituality.—United Press.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 8, 1996
Muslim: Shavvaal 22, 1358
Parsi: Khordad 30, 1309
Hightide: 5-10, 18-00
Lowtide: 11-57 23-40
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Haj Committee 5-30 p.m.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of November 1939 was 2,006 of whom 1,176 were males and 830 females.

MORNING HINDI CLASSES IN "G" WARD

Prarambhic and Pravesh classes will be held in the morning at 7 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from next week in the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's Office, Haji Abdulla Building Opp. Dadar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway.)

LAL BAVTA HOTEL KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m., at the Office of the Union at Ganpati Bhuvan Kandewadi Bombay 4.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR JAIN STUDENTS

Applications are invited by the Honorary Secretaries, the Jain Association of India, from Jain Swetamber Murtipujak students studying in the Arts, Science, Engineering, Medical and Commerce Colleges for the scholarships to be awarded by this Association for the year 1939-1940. Those desirous to apply should write to the Honorary Secretaries for the printed application forms before the 15th December 1939.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

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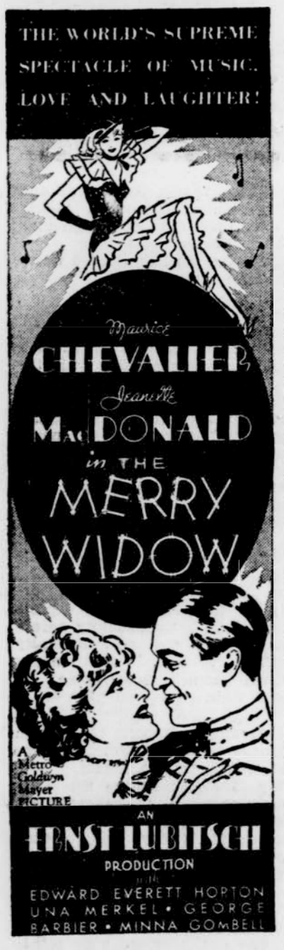

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Darryl F. Zanuck's Production of

STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE

with the finest acting cast ever assembled!
starring
SPENCER TRACY
NANCY KELLY
RICHARD GREENE

Free List Suspended

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Unknown Soldier Speaks". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Stanley and Livingstone". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Merry Widow". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Each Dawn I Die". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Intermezzo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Mera Haq". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As you Please". Daily at 4-15 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Spider's Web" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda". Time as usual.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S NOVEL PARLIAMENT

St. Xavier College Enterprise

The St. Xavier's College Economic and Politics Seminar has hit upon the bright idea of organising an 'unofficial Parliament' to debate upon a Bill on Dominion Status.

The Bill is modelled on the constitutions of other self-governing colonies like Canada but includes some safeguards and make special provisions for the rights and privileges of different Indian minorities. It will be introduced in 'Bombay's Parliament' on the evening of Sunday the 10th December and the Parliament will continue to debate upon it till Monday evening so as to enable different leaders of Indian political thought to ventilate their views, humorously or seriously, on a subject of transcedental importance, the present and the future of this country.

Many leaders have promised their support to the Bill by participating in the debates which will be mostly confined to the leaders of the different political parties. The Ministry, made up of students of the College and a few Professors, will discharge the task of meeting the fire of questions and supplementary questions which will be asked by members of the Opposition. These questions, though humorous, relate of the great topics of the day and are expected to produce much amusement and even a good deal of surprise. The debates are expected to have much educative value and focuss public attention on the different aspect of a complicated subject of burning importance.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola and Lady Chinoy at the Race Course.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Trivedi and Bhave will begin their classes in "Commercial and Economic Geography" and "Modern English Poetry" in the University, South Wing to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Other Adult Education Classes for the day will meet as usual.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PIMPAL PAR MAIDAN

In pursuance of the instructions of the Working Committee to explain the Working Committee's resolution in general and Constituent Assembly in particular, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., at Pimpal Par maidan.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MAHIM BAZAR

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., at Mahim Bazar, Mahim to explain the Working Committee's resolutions in general and Constituent Assembly in particular.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Prof. S. G. Beri, will deliver a public lecture on "National Planning" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Association Rooms, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

"WORK OF ARDIBESHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate will give his 18th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

VILE PARLE INSPECTION COMMITTEE

The Inspection Committee of the Vile Parle Municipality will be visiting the "K" Ward at Andheri on Thursday the 7th December 1939 for inspection and for acquainting themselves with the grievances of the public if any. Those desirous of interviewing the Committee are requested to remain present at the Railway Level Crossing near the Andheri Mosque at 8 a.m., on that day.

11TH BHATIA SPORTS

Above sports will be held under the auspices of Bhatia Volunteer Corps on Sunday (January 28, 1940), and members of the Bhatia Community intending to participate therein are requested to fill the application forms before January 8, 1940, which can be available from the following places.

(1) Bhatia Stores, Bora Bazar Street, Fort
(2) Messrs. M. J. Vora and Co., 423, Kalbadevi Road.
(3) Bhatia Stores, Sandhurst Road.
(4) Bai Adhibai C. Hemraj Bhatia Female Training Class, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.

PROGRESS REPORT OF AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD., DURING THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1939

149 1/2 and 158 1/2 passengers travelled by the Planes of Air Services of India, Ltd., on our Bombay-Kathiawar Services during the months of October and November 1939. Total freight carried during these months including mails, Parcels and Newspapers are about 2,507 lbs., and 4,681 lbs. 12 passengers travelled by the Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur Services during these months.

The Company undertook 5 charters, viz., twice Bombay to Poona, twice Bombay to Rajkot and Mithapur to Bhuj.

Baroda-Kathiawar Services have commenced from 16th November 1939.

War Bonus To Indian Seamen

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India was held at Dongri playground on Saturday last. Mr. Mirza presided.

Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang while addressing the audience expressed his gratefulness to Capt. Flynn the Shipping Master and Capt. Garner of M/S City and Hall Line, Capt. Harington M/s. Anchor Line and the Agent of M/s B. I. and P. and O. Companies; that they helped the Indian seamen in securing 25 per cent. War Bonus on pre-war wages.

The speaker further appealed to the members to respect the agreement and not to make any individual demand after signing, which would prejudice the cause of Seamen.

Mr. Serang further expressed his thanks to Mr. Pandya the Manager of M/s Scindia Steam Navigation Co., who consented to a 20 per cent. permanent increment in Coastal line and expected that the extent of war bonus to Coastal Line Crews will soon be settled.

Mr. Ullal On Wardha Education Scheme

(From A Correspondent)

Ahmednagar. (By Mail).

During the week that has just ended, Mr. N. S. Ullal, Dy. Edel. Inspector for Visual Instruction, has been busy giving instructive lantern lectures and cinema shows in schools and public places here. In particular, he gave a lecture on the Wardha Education Scheme to an audience of teachers at the Municipal Hall, Ahmednagar, on the 23rd instant.

PERMITS FOR PARCELS, ETC.

New Delhi, November 29

With effect from 15th December 1939 printed papers, samples, literature for the blind, insured boxes and parcels may be transmitted by post without permits issued by the Chief Censor, India, if addressed to:—(a) North or South America, (b) Eire, (c) British, Indian or Empire troops in the Field, (d) British or allied subjects interned.

The Permit System is not also applicable to any postal article addressed to any place in the British Empire, France or French Possessions.

SCATTERED SHOWERS IN S. MADRAS.

POONA, Dec. 3.

Scattered showers occurred in south-east Madras. Elsewhere, the weather had been mainly dry. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in Baluchistan.—A. P.

KAIRA'S QUOTA FOR THAKKAR BAPA FUND

(From Our Correspondent)

Nadiad, Nov 27

The Kaira District has contributed Rs. 3,000 to the Thakker Bapa Jayanti Purse Fund. A special committee with Rao Bahadur Somabhai Shah as Chairman and Messrs. Chimanlal C. Narkhi, Madhavlal Shah and Chhotabhai Patel as Secretaries was formed for the collection of the purse fund.

GUJARAT CONTRIBUTION TO THAKKAR PURSE FUND

Of the purse presented to Thakkar Bapa yesterday at the hands of Mr. Rajagopalachari, the following is Gujarat's contribution:—

Gujarat presents purse to Thakkar Bapa 15,900; Ahmedabad 7,020; Kaira 3,434; Panchmahals 2,900; Baroda 1,035; Broach 577; Surat 400; Navsari 400.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CLUB DANCE

The Dance organised by the Bombay Women's Club at the Taj on the 16th October in aid of the Nurse's Aid Association and the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Indian Red Cross Society, the proceeds of which are as follows. 223 Tickets sold at Rs. 3 each. Rs. 669. Donations from Caltex Rs. 50; Mr. R. Geddles Rs. 25; Mr. F. Logan Rs. 15; through Mrs. H. M. Vakeel Rs. 35; through Table Reservations Rs. 35; and Metro Motors, Ltd. Rs. 100, making a total of Rs. 929.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE TO MEET AT LUCKNOW

The meeting of the Adult Education section of the 15th All-India Education Conference will be held in the Christian College, Lucknow on the 29th December. Distinguished educationists from all over the country are expected to read papers and participate in its deliberations. Suggestions and summary of papers intend to be read may be sent to the Secretary.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE CONGRESS PARTY

We have received information that the following local bodies have passed resolutions congratulating the Congress Ministry on (1) the War Resolution and (2) on tendering their resignations:—

(1) Ratnagiri Municipal Borough; (2) Chopda Municipality and (3) Belgaum Municipal Borough.

A. R. P. CLASS FOR MEDICOS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The A. R. P. Classes will be held for the Medical Practitioners and other outsiders in the Main Lecture Theatre at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay, from 3 p.m. (S.T.) to 4 p.m. (S.T.) according to the programme given below:—

Thursday, December 7: Capt. R. E. Dadachanji
Saturday, December 9: Dr. C. C. Merchant.
Monday, December 11: Dr. C. C. Merchant.
Tuesday, December 12: Dr. G. M. Kurulkar.
Wednesday, December 13: Dr. G. M. Kurulkar.
Thursday, December 14: Dr. V. V. Jadhav.
Friday, December 15: Dr. V. V. Jadhav.
Saturday, December 16: Capt. R. E. Dadachanji.
Monday, December 18: Capt. R. E. Dadachanji.
Tuesday December 19: Dr. G. M. Kurulkar

The medical practitioners wishing to attend are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Dean.

ARE NEWSPAPERS LIE-MONGERS?

Debate In Youth Parliament

"Are Newspapers lie-mongers?" was the subject of a public debate at the meeting of the Youths' Parliament, at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening, Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar presiding.

Mr. Sikandar Lal Sahni, Labour Officer, Swadeshi Mills, made out a case for the positive side of the proposition, in which he said that the history of the European and American Press clearly indicated that the Newspaper was primarily a business; as such its policy was actuated by commercial considerations. A press whose creed was unadulterated truth and idealism starved for want of supporters. To survive, the press, like other commercial bodies, had to please a host of supporters. Elaborating on the theme, Mr. Sahni said, you cannot write an honest word about a film, for the film-magnates might withhold advertisements; you cannot criticise men in influential positions, for fear they might withdraw their patronage. So where is truth?"

Among other participants in the debate were, Miss Ratan Sakhalkar, and Messrs. P. R. Rao and Mohamed Mia Harief and P. A. Zari.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The president in her final remarks said, "What does not Nationalist India owe to her fearless press and the band of unselfish journalists who have roused a new life in the country"

Continuing she said that it was unfair to blame the journalists for slight inaccuracies and exaggerations, for in vital matters he was honest and incorruptible If he did not sometimes "salt" his writings, the paper would only lose its flavour.

The proposition was lost by a majority.

WANTED BETTER FILM CENSOR BOARD

Resolutions Of Marathi Literary Conference

At the Sunday's Session of the Bombay and Suburban Marathi Literary Conference five resolutions were passed. A resolution moved from the Chair expressed the Condolence of the Conference at the deaths of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad, Dr. M. T. Patwardhan, and Messrs. D. V. Tiwari, Ganeshshastri Phatak, P. M. Bhagwat, S. B. Muzumdar, K. M. Sonalkar, Sumata and A. V. Patwardhan.

KONKANI AND AHIRANI

A resolution moved by Prof. Altekar pleaded for the inclusion of Konkani and Ahirani-speaking people among the Marathi speaking people as both of them were mere dialects of Marathi.

Prof. P. K. Kulkarni seconded and Mr. R M. Athavle further supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

CORRECT MARATHI

The next resolution moved by Principal Atre called upon the Government of Bombay and the Bombay University to follow the system of correct Marathi which the experts of the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad had laid down nd which the Nagpur University had already adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Prof. K. P. Kulkarni and further supported by Prof. N. R. Parasnis

CINEMA CENSOR BOARD

A resolution moved by Mr. B. V. Varerkar, seconded by Mr. A. H. Gadre and supported by Mr. Vasant Marathe protested against the method of appointing the Film Censor Board, demanded a more proper composition thereof and an appellate authority to adjudicate on the Board's decisions regarding films.

Two other resolutions were about the preparation of textbooks and a University for Maharashtra.

PILGRIMSHIP FOR JEDDAH.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Port Haj Committee states that intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company Ltd., Bombay that their s.s. "Rizwani" will sail for Jedda, via Karachi, with liberty to call at Aden, not later than the December 9, 1939.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

President, you have acquired in Mr. Munshi a Chairman of a Committee to organise the Society's work. I have no doubt that that co-operation which has been extended in the past will continue, and I look forward to a further period of development and growth so that, within a measurable period, this great and vital problem may be satisfactorily solved.

"I have seen the scheme of Education recently adopted for this Home and need only say that it is, to my mind, based on the soundest of all principles, namely, that every lad should be trained to grow up as a respectable member of Society and able to earn his own living."

CONCESSIONS

Cheap Return Tickets
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Also G. I. P. & M. S. & M. joint Zone Season Tickets available.

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GOVERNOR OWES DEBT TO MUNSHI

Tributes To His Work For Children's Chembur Home On Annual Day

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE 300 ORPHAN AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN, HOUSED IN THE 30 TINY HUTS THAT HAVE BEEN PUT UP ON A SPACIOUS SITE OF 130 ACRES, ALONGSIDE THE SION-TROMBAY ROAD, NEAR CHEMBUR, AS WELL AS THE STAFF OF THE LITTLE COLONY, WERE ALL BUSTLING WITH ACTIVITY ON THE OCCASION OF THE CHILDREN'S DAY, WHICH WAS OBSERVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM ON SUNDAY.

Governor's Hope

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROGER LUMLEY, IN THE COURSE OF A SHORT SPEECH MADE ON THE OCCASION, WHILE VIEWING WITH SATISFACTION THE RESULT OF THE LABOUR OF MR. K. M. MUNSHI, ENVISAGED FOR THE HOME A PERIOD OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. SO THAT, THE PROBLEM OF CHILD-BEGGARS WOULD BE SOLVED SATISFACTORILY.

VISITORS TO COLONY

Prominent among those who visited the colony on the day was Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, Sir Gilbert Wiles, Mr. H. F. Knight, Mr. J. A. Madan and most of the members of the Municipal Corporation.

His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley and Lady Lumley, were received on arrival by Mr. Meyer Nissim and Kanji Dwarkadas and were shown round the site where the workshop and school are under construction. They then witnessed an interesting dramatic performance by the Children of the Colony.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, in the course of her speech, which was read by Mr. Meyer Nissim, gave an account of the work done by the Children's Aid Society for the welfare of the delinquent and destitute children.

She said:—

"The Society had till last year a Remand Home for boys, another for girls and a Junior School for boys at Umarkhadi. On account of the interest evinced in this welfare work by the late Congress Government, and particularly its Home Minister Mr. Munshi, the scope of the Society's work has been considerably enlarged. The Society has its Remand Home for boys and girls at Umarkhadi. They accommodate about 225 boys and girls. 1300 children were admitted to the Remand Home this year."

"The boys of the Junior School and of the Willingdon Boys Home which was so far run by the Salvation Army, have now been transferred to this Chembur Home. In this Home 30 huts are ready and the School and Workshop are under construction. We have now about 300 inmates in the Home and as the accommodation increases we will be able to accommodate more children. In this home the education is intended to train the child in basic crafts so as to make him an agriculturist. A start has already been made by introducing spinning, carding and carpentry. We propose to introduce other subjects like agriculture and horticulture within a short time.

"The Government has also placed the David Sassoon Industrial School in charge of the Committee of this Society. That School contains over 350 boys and it would now be possible for the Society to co-ordinate the work so that the whole scheme may be worked out as one.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

"The delinquent child has to be treated in a special manner and for this the Society has to maintain a trained staff of probation Officers well qualified to handle special cases. Our Officers are assisted by 40 supervisors and the number of children on probation is about 225. The probation system while giving home environments to the child permits trained persons to exercise supervision and control at the same time. Apart from the expenses incidental to such trained officers and teachers, therefore, an average child costs Rs. 4|- to Rs. 5|- per head for its maintenance. The total expenditure of the activities of the Society including the David Sassoon Industrial School is about Rs. 1,70,000|- annually. Looked at from a social and ethical point of view, or from the view of law and order, this expense is not used-up expenditure but rather an investment which would bring its reward to Society and Government when the children grow up and take their place as useful members of the society to which they rightfully belong.

THREE-FOLD FUNCTION

"The Children's Aid Society is thus performing a three-fold function; (1) that of a social welfare institution (2) that of Government in maintaining its Juvenile Court and Remand Home and reducing crime and (3) that of the Municipal Corporation in taking care of the destitutes of the City of Bombay. Here I cannot resist the temptation of again referring to Mr. K. M. Munshi who conceived and drew up the scheme of reorganising the Society on comprehensive lines, and with his dynamic energy saw that the idea was executed with promptness of establishing this Home. I may here mention that though he is no longer the Vice-President of our Society, being a Home Minister no more, he has kindly agreed to act as Chairman of a Committee appointed to organise the Society's work in accordance with the scheme.

"The Government has given these 129 acres of land on lease and Sir Mahomed Yusuf has given a plot of land on the other side of the road. The site was selected with a view to providing a rural background and the necessary space essential for the kind of training to be given to the boys under the scheme. The Congress Government has given Rs. 2,00,000|-; the public Rs. 70,000|- and the Corporation Rs. 1,00,000|- for buildings. We have put up 30 huts by now, 18 of which only can be used for the boys as the others are temporarily taken for school, Workshop and the residence of the staff. The Workshop, the School and the staff quarters are under construction and we hope that the proverbially generous public of Bombay will come forward with ready assistance to shoulder its responsibility along with the Government.'

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

"I have had frequent opportunities of learning of the very keen interest taken by my late Home Minister in the problem of destitute and delinquent children and of the tremendous drive he applied to the preparation and financing of this scheme. No trouble was too great to be taken and no detail too small for his attention. Not less important, he succeeded in collecting the necessary money by mobilising the resources of Government, the Municipality and the public. We all of us owe Mr. Munshi a very great debt of gratitude for what he has succeeded in doing, and I cannot help thinking that for him, the settling of 300 children in pleasant rural surroundings under good supervision is a satisfactory result and all the reward he would wish for.

"But this is not the end. More money will be required for this Colony, and institutions are necessary for girls and for mentally defective children. The problems facing the Society remain considerable, and it must be a great source of satisfaction to every member, as it is to me, that, although you have lost your Vice-

(Continued in Col. 4)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939

THE GENERAL'S INSTRUCTIONS

Gandhiji, who had recently several protracted heart-to-heart talks with the Congress workers of the United Provinces and who had expected that the talks "would result in a parting of the ways," was surprised to find them reconciled to both his main conditions for leading civil disobedience, namely, non-violence and the charkha. There need not have been any surprise at all. The conditions are nothing new. They have been tried for nearly two decades and have been found essential. There may be many who do not see clearly the logical connection between the charkha and civil disobedience; but they realise from past experience that Khaddar organisation as a whole helps to bring about mass organisation and to create an atmosphere of non-violence and fellow-feeling and that all this is a vitally necessary preparation for any campaign of mass action. Moreover, the U. P. Congress workers, like most others, are convinced that Gandhiji is at present far and away the fittest leader for a national struggle for Swaraj and they are sincerely prepared to follow his lead scrupulously. Gandhiji himself realises this fact when he says: "I could not distrust the responsible men who faced me in Allahabad. What is true of them is true of the other Congressmen in the other provinces." He is sufficiently satisfied to be able to say at last: "And so I am shouldering the burden."

Assurance To Muslims And Other Minorities

Having unequivocally assumed the responsibility for preparing the country for the coming struggle, Gandhiji has begun to give specific suggestions to the people and urges them to "make it a point to read *Harijan* as if it was a weekly bulletin containing instructions for them." The first point he seeks to impress on their minds is that "if we had the Muslim and other leaders with us, our demand would be irresistible." And in a general way he suggests: "We must prove to the Muslim countrymen and to the world that the Congress does not want independence at the sacrifice of a single legitimate interest be it Muslim or other. We may leave no stone unturned to carry the minorities with us. This meticulous care for the rights of the least among us is in the *sine qua non* of non-violence." As regards the specific "bones of contention" between the Hindus and the Muslims, Gandhiji has made a most reassuring announcement that "a detailed programme about these will be taken up at the next meeting of the Working Committee." We earnestly hope the Committee's efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity will be crowned with complete success.

Organization Of Villages

Gandhiji's next suggestion about preparing the country for a non-violent struggle is "universal spinning." His words in this connection are reminiscent of the thrilling times of 1921 and deserve to be laid to heart by all Congressmen. To the U. P. Congress workers he said: "The test for me is not a formal spinning by you all for half an hour or even an hour a day in order to satisfy me or to secure my leadership, but the universalisation of spinning so that there may be no mill cloth—idigenous or foreign—in your province. If I feel that we have made rapid strides in that direction, I shall be satisfied. You boast of several hundred thousand Congress members. If all of these took up the programme and became voluntary workers on behalf of the A. I. S. A., there would be no mill cloth in the province. It should be part of your daily life. Just as an Afridi cannot do without his rifle, even so every one of you non-violent soldiers should not be able to do without your spinning." This must have had an immediate effect on the U. P. workers. For the Provincial Political Conference held at Muttra last week adopted almost unanimously a lengthy resolution in support of Gandhiji's Constructive Programme with an emphasis on the charkha that should satisfy his heart's desire. Neither this resolution nor Gandhiji's words need be understood to mean that a boycott of Indian mill cloth is proposed. What is and has been meant all these years is that the ideal course is to use khaddar, that the next best is to use purely Indian mill cloth, and that foreign cloth should be scrupulously boycotted. Only under such a programme is their any real chance for Khaddar. And it does not require much imagination to realise that, important as Khaddar is by itself, the organisation of villages through its medium under Congress auspices is even more important from every point of view.

A Moot Question

Reports, except those from Moscow, suggest that the Finns are fighting the invader with rare and glorious gallantry. They are even reported to have met with some successes. But neither these successes nor their bravery can, ultimately, avail them against a foe who commands an army—let alone his mechanical resources on land, sea and in air—which is almost equal to the entire population of Finland. Finland is bound to be overrun and devastated as a typical victim of aggression, and Russia will end by setting up a puppet regime—whatever its Stalinist ideological virtues, but a puppet regime—in the place of the Government which M. Molotov has already publicly condemned. The technique is worse than was followed by Italy and Germany in Spain and was denounced to the world by Russia. It is literally and exacty the same which Japan has adopted in China and to which, we believe, Russia still objects. But, of course, principles, in the modern civilised world of to-day, are servants of expediency and national interests. Russia feels that she must expand; otherwise, although she may not burst like Signor Mussolini's Italy, her security shall be gravely endangered at the hands of her virtual prisoner, Germany.

The Russian invasion of Finland has disturbed Germany according to reports. This is true. The Germans are not fools and they can very well realise the ultimate consequence of Russian mastery over the Baltic which is to reduce Germany permanently to the position of a second-rate Power and not so much to safeguard Russian security. But we do not accept the suggestion that Russia's move—even in spite of Herr Hitler's personal appeal to M. Stalin—has disillusioned the Fuehrer in the sense that he may proceed to revise his relationship with the Russian dictator. He understands the full meaning of what is happening but he must perforce submit—and make a graceful virtue of necessity—to Russia for the very simple reason that the other and inevitable alternative is submission to Britain and France. Herr Hitler's opinions, therefore, do not matter. But Russia has aroused the world's just indignation apart from serious anxiety and uneasiness among her many neighbours. And it is a moot question whether the realistic M. Stalin has been well advised to provoke universal antagonism. Is it a worth while price to pay for the subjugation of Finland? Future events alone can answer this question.

Finland—The Cynosure Of Europe To-day

(By Mr. R. M. NANAVATI)

The War of 1939 focussed the world's attention on Europe! In March last, the centre of attention was Munich; then came Czechoslovakia and Poland; and now, Finland—the beautiful land of the Midnight Sun—is the cynosure of all eyes. Russia has pounced on her! Russia's entry into this war of unparalleled aggression at the invitation of Germany has startled every one. Before, however, the civilised nations of the world have had time to recover from this rude shock, Finland is being over-run.

Finland's fight for independence is one of the greatest national sagas. In 1809 Sweden lost Finland to Russia and Alexander I. became its first Grand Duke. The latter was followed by Alexander the II. who was loved by the gentle Finns. Nearly ninety years later Finland entered on her stormy period and stubborn opposition towards Russia's overlordship began to crystallise. It was during this latter half of the nineteenth century that nationalism came to the fore in Finland. Unable to bear any more the Czardom of Russia, the patriotism of the Finns, suppressed for decades burst forth in a violent form.

★

The national anthem of Finland, "Vertaland," is the product of the first struggles for freedom and has immortalised the spirit of young Soumi, and has expressed the love of her people for their motherland. It is now history how defying their Governor-General, Bobrikou, the national patriots organised a monster petition containing the signatures of nearly 5,23,000 men and women from every quarter of the country and succeeded in reaching St. Petersburg to present the petition to the Czar. The delegation consisted of 500 leaders and found its way to St. Petersburg through devious ways, but the Czar, who had already been apprehended of these nationalists, refused even to receive the delegation. But by this spectacular demonstration the Finnish people attracted the attention of the world, with the result that supporters of Finnish claims in all countries joined in their appeal to the Czar. Twenty years later, in 1917 out of the chaos of the World War was born free Finland.

Though it is over two decades since the country got its independence there are still some traces of Russian influence in the daily lives of the people, but the Finns are so bitter about such a reminder of their serfdom under the Czars—now happily ended—that they are loud in protesting against it. A casual reference to the Russian influence is enough to make a Finn retort in anger "We did not learn anything from Russia,—dash it!" They will fight the present Russian menace to the last inch.

★

The physical fitness of the Finns as a nation is always admirable. What is the secret of their enviable physique? Various factors are responsible for it; but so far as the Finns are concerned they have only one answer: "It is all due to our "Saura" "Sauna" or the Finnish steam bath is a national institution. This health bath is a community affair and members of both sexes may be seen enjoying their "Sauna" stripped to the skin. Every farm has attached to it its bath house built of logs, in which there is a wooden gallery and fire hold built of field stone. When the stones are sufficiently heated, cold water is dashed against them and the vapour rises in small clouds. Midst these clouds sit or lie the bathers and as the steam subsides, they beat themselves with twigs of birch till their skins glow. They will finally have a cool plunge in a lake, if it is summer, or roll in snow, if it is winter.

★

Hostess of the entire sporting world! That was to have been the proud privilege of the Farthest-North Republic of Finland during the projected 1940 Olympic Games had not the German war of aggression intervened and upset all calculations. The young Republic was eagerly looking forward to the great event and was feverishly preparing for the happy occasion. Helsinki, Finland's capital, was already humming with life hurrying through the arrangements for the sporting festival. Sport-loving men and women of all nations—not to speak of champion sportsmen and women actually taking part in the Olympics—were expected to flock to the capital in their hundreds and partake of the hospitality of the hardy, hearty Finns.

The long-vanished gods and goddesses of ancient Greece seem to have come to life in modern Finland. From the south eastern corner of Europe's ancient land of city states, after centuries the sporting gods and entrancing goddesses have re-incarnated in the northern most Republic reborn in the travails of the World War. In grace of form and body in love of sport and beauty and in the zeal for the arts, youthful Finland to-day compares only with classical Greece.

★

Finland has her own national name for herself and her version for other countries. She calls herself "Soumi." She calls England "Englanti." Finland is a romantic country of myriads of lakes and islands, rivers and forests, and once in the dim ages of history the nature spirits were adored and worshipped as they are worshipped to-day by their Aryan cousins in India; and the memory of the far-off worship of the pagan ritual is retained in Pyhakoski of the Holy Rapids where the waterfall is worshipped for centuries.

Young Soumi (Finland) has

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

The Allahabad Decisions

Constituent Assembly And Communal Representation

(Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya)

I

It is not to be wondered at that the latest resolution of the Working Committee that has met at Allahabad in the third week of November should have evoked criticism of a fierce character alike from easy going, arm chair politicians on the one hand and those on the other who are anxious to accelerate the pace of the Congress towards its goal. We must admit that the committee proceeded on the basis that Government had banged the door against us, but that nevertheless we must not precipitate a situation though we must go on making preparations for all eventualities. Our policy was that we must not goad the Government but wait till they put themselves in the wrong. It was strongly felt that between now and the declaration of Civil Disobedience or the developing of conditions such as would make civil disobedience necessary, there is an intermediate stage in which we have to work for a settlement with the British Government. It is but right then that we must make our position clear before ourselves, our critics in India and the world abroad.

* * * *

To start with, the Working Committee felt that we must show that we are in earnest about the communal settlement not that we accept the Viceroy's position which is wholly untenable, but that we must show our earnestness—not perhaps by waiting on Mr Jinnah's doorsteps—but in other ways. To the Muslim friends we owe a further explanation of our position by answering the objections raised by them, regarding the Constituent Assembly. We sought to give it really in our resolution. This is not the first time that we address ourselves to a solution of the communal problem. On the eve of Gandhiji's departure for England for the second Round Table Conference we had prepared a formula for communal aggreement. In 1935 Rajendra Babu had all but settled the question with Mr. Jinnah himself but the latter's insistence on its being accepted by the Hindu Mahasabha torpedoed it. Then again protracted and even recriminatory correspondence took place between the League and the Congress in 1937 and 1938. The conversations in Delhi in the first week of November and any subsequent developments in the same direction now or in the near future are but a continuation of this series. While therefore carrying on these parleys we have a duty of strengthening our own position as a fighting machine.

* * * *

To-day Gandhiji has grave doubts and fears about the Congress and the country coming out of a Civil Disobedience campaign successfully. It is feared that it may collapse or take shape in communal riots and violence. This is no after-thought of his for he has been expressing these apprehensions for long. It is not a question of being hustled into a hasty step by those who are for a hotter and more exciting programme nor is it a question of wanting in courage to declare against Government. Gandhiji is only taking precautions which he is not otherwise likely to take. He has taken in one view the position of the provinces, the labourers and the kisans and reached this conclusion. It is sometimes asked if that is our political position whether the communal negotiations must be gone on with or we must allow them to go to the background. But Gandhiji's considered answer would be that even now we must make considerable effort to come to an agreed settlement and be prepared for other minorities coming forward for their own settlements. We should define our position in relation to each community and tell them the same in order to oust the British Government from their position of power. If we succeed, it will be an achievement. But if we fail, the doubt is expressed whether it will not be

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

Frankly Speaking

Failure Of Mines

Britain apparently is not taking long to recover from the sudden shock that Herr Hitler dealt her through his magnetic mines. There is no doubt that the new weapon greatly disorganised shipping; and so far as supplies to and from Scandinavia and the Low countries are concerned they have been very appreciably reduced. But the fact that the stream of convoys still runs unabated and that the number of ships sunk by mine is rapidly falling proves that the magnetic mines are being mastered gradually but quite effectively. What other weapon will the Fuhrer now resort to for keeping up the spirit of his people? Brussels reports "great activity by German troops along the Moselle and a portion of the River Sauer, forming the German-Luxembourg frontier". But we do not think that his next move will be an offensive on the Western Front. Herr Hitler will still continue to concentrate upon Britain.

Silver Purchases

India is one of the biggest buyers of silver. All supplies of silver at present come through London where the United States Government is also buying all surplus silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act. This has led to great stability in the price of silver. Local dealers buy silver through London brokers and, owing to freight difficulties, they are given delivery from the silver sold by the Government of India in the London market. Thus for all purchases made by Indian dealers delivery is given through the local mint. Most of the silver so purchased is taken delivery of after paying cash and is kept when necessary in the custody of banks after providing necessary margin money. This is how business is generally done but on Friday London brokers suddenly changed their method of buying cash silver and demanded bankers' guarantee and no business was done. This changed attitude caused a great stir as it was adopted without giving any previous intimation. It led to suspension of trading in the silver market. It is believed that to meet the changed attitude of the London brokers, some satisfactory arrangement will be made.

Strange Demand

We must, however, draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that, with increased prosperity as a result of rise in commodity prices, there will be increasing demand for silver in this country. When there is a large potential demand, there seems no genuine need for purchasing silver in London market and incurring charges of London brokerage and other incidental charges. We are passing through abnormal times and it will be more advantageous for the Government first to satisfy Indian demand direct and then sell the surplus silver through the London market. The demand of the London brokers for bankers' guarantee before purchases are made is an unheard-of one and virtually amounts to distrust of Indian dealers who have been doing business to the extent of millions of rupees.

Parsi Youth Conference

The First Parsi Youth Conference, which was held in the city during the week-end, though technically a communal one, need not necessarily be imbued with a spirit of communalism. Its future character will be determined by the lead given to it by its accredited leaders as well as by the events and movements in the country. Its emergence is due not to the growth of communalism among the Parsis but to the growth of several peculiar social problems among them which their youths have to study and tackle in a practical manner as being the future leaders of the community. There is doubtless a danger in every communal organisation of over-emphasizing the communal outlook. But the danger can be averted if its members play their legitimate part in the wider organisations in the country and remember, in their own organisations, their obligations to sister communities and the country as a whole.

Great Pioneers

In his presidential speech at the Conference Sir Cowasji Jehangir paid deserved tributes to the spirit of enterprise adaptability, and philanthropy that numerous Parsi leaders displayed in the past, and we fervently share his hope that the same spirit will continue to be displayed by the Parsis in the great days to come. It will not be long before the country will realise the ideal of Swaraj which Dadabhoy Navroji preached more than three decades ago and for which he and Pherozeshah Mehta dedicated their whole lives. And we earnestly hope that Parsi youths will always endeavour sincerely to live up to the ideals of their great pioneers like Dadabhoy, Pherozeshah Mehta, Malbari and Tata in the various spheres of national life. All Indians will appreciate the resolution of the conference paying "a homage to this great land of Hindustan on whose hospitable soil the community has lived in peace and harmony for centuries." Let us hope Parsi youths will be in a vanguard in the struggle to liberate their Mother land from foreign domination.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I do not see that constitutes an answer to President Roosevelt's message—you might ask the dead and injured civilians or their dependents how pointless it is"

—Roosevelt's Secretary on Molotov's answer to the President's "pointless" appeal.

* * * *

Mr. M. N. Roy challenges Sir Sikandar Hayat to prove his zeal for democracy.

But suppose Sir Sikandar does respond, that is to say, arrest half a dozen Punjab Congressmen?

* * * *

It is reported that either Sir Sultan Ahmad or Mr. S. A. Aziz President of the Provincial Muslim League, is to be appointed Advocate-General of Bihar.

No arguments are needed, however, to prove that the claims of the latter are overwhelming.

* * * *

According to the Honourable Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq "Prohibition has not succeeded in Bombay and Madras".

Who is his reliable authority?

* * * *

Having shared the great truth with the Bengal Legislative Council, the Moulvi Sahib proceeded to propound his own authoritative *Fatwa* thus: "We do not want to proceed on sentimental lines but want to be practical".

Muslim tiger of Bengal, zindabad!

* * * *

Apropos of the Russian invasion, a Rome paper declares: "We can never approve of this odious aggression".

We emphatically deny your suggestion that we are not amused.

* * * *

And when the Tokyo press gravely denounces it as

(1) "blatant and contemptible aggression,

(2) perpetration of injustice by force, and

(3) return to the rapacious methods of plunder of the Dark Ages,"

we hold our sides and try, without success, not to double up.

* * * *

In the opinion of a Dutch newspaper, "Moscow's act of violence has aroused the horror and indignation of the whole world no less than did the aggression against Poland".

If it's just no less, it need worry Moscow no more.

* * * *

M. Molotov has refused to negotiate with the new Finnish Government but expects to conclude a satisfactory agreement with the newly formed "People's Government".

Just as Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini had refused to negotiate with the old new Government of Spain and concluded a satisfactory agreement with "the newly formed People's Government" of General Franco.

* * * *

By the way, the Junior Colleague is wrong in wondering whether M. Molotov does remember that Japan too expects to conclude a "satisfactory agreement"—yes, just as eminently satisfactory—with the newly formed People's Government in North China.

* * * *

According to reports received in Holland, everywhere Finnish towns and villages are in flames.

We refuse to believe this allegation even as an exaggeration. We hold it as utterly unfounded because M. Molotov has already assured us of Russia's humane methods.

* * * *

"But darling, we cannot live on love".

"Why not, provided your father loves you sufficiently?"

NO COMPROMISE ON INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

Congress Experience Of Ministries Has Exploded I. C. S. Myth

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA. (By Mail)

"WITH THE ADVENT OF POWER OUR RESPONSIBILITIES INCREASE AND THE METHODS AS WELL AS THE PROBLEMS ALSO CHANGE. ALTHOUGH WE ARE NOT FREE BUT WE ARE AT THE THRESHOLD OF FREEDOM. THIS HAS GREATLY INCREASED THE STATUS OF INDIA IN THE WORLD." DECLARED PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AT A MASS MEETING HELD IN MOTIGANJ, AGRA, UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF PT. S. K. DUTTA PALIWAL M.L.A. (CENTRAL). THIS MEETING WAS THE FIRST MEETING AFTER THE MUTTRA CONFERENCE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE TOUR PROGRAMME, WHICH PT. NEHRU IS CARRYING OUT TAKING THE MESSAGE OF THE CONGRESS FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE.

I. C. S. MYTH EXPLODED

Referring to events during the past three years Panditji said: "Though our help to Spain and China is insignificant, it has roused world consciousness and we have begun to influence the policies and events abroad. This is responsible for new questions, their implications and our enhanced responsibilities. The acceptance of ministerial officers in eight Provinces was also a great responsibility and has given immense experience. I am not sorry for the experience. It has exploded the myth of I.C.S., competency.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST 28 MONTHS HAS PROVED THAT THE CADRE OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, AS A WHOLE, IS ABSOLUTELY INCOMPETENT AND INEFFICIENT. This does not mean that there is no competent or expert man in the service, but the general body has proved its incompetency and I think it is the most inefficient body of Service in the world. They are accustomed and trained to work in a stereotyped way and cannot adapt themselves to any change or new directions. They proved obstacles and showed deliberate disloyalty to the Ministers of the Congress. They did not like the new life created in the country by the working of the constitution by the Congress. There are instances where this service or the bureaucrats intentionally created trouble and deliberately flouted the instructions issued by the Congress Ministries with avowed object of bringing into disrepute the Congress Government. This was mainly responsible for so much trouble in the Province. They proved very lazy and could not execute the orders issued by the Ministers with promptitude. In Free India such incompetent and inefficient service will have to be abolished and done away with. No doubt those experts who are willing to work under the new regime will be welcomed."

Referring to the other experiences of the Ministry, Panditji mentioned the psychologycal effect of the change created by the acceptance of the Ministry. The free entry to ordinary Kisans in the corridors of the Secretariat, which so far was regarded as preposterous and open to only a few privileged ones, was a great experience and created a great impression on the mass mind.

Proceeding he further said there could be no compromise "though we are always ready to negotiate and enter into a settlement with the Government. We can never return to the old conditions. We have placed our cards on the table and no useful purpose can be served by interviews, talks or statements unless the Government is prepared to accept the point of view expressed by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. We can never accept any thing less than Independence and we are determined to sever our relations with the British Imperialism and will not co-operate with it, except on our own conditions.

WARNING TO U. P. GOVERNMENT.

In this connection Panditji issued a warning to the Government of the U. P. that if the Tenancy Legislation was not assented to and enforced in the near future it would create complications and mean a direct challenge to the Congress, which it was prepared to accept. He however, hoped that the Governor would not allow such a crisis to arise.

In this connection Panditji explained why the Congress was not launching an offensive. He answered the question by referring to the devastating effect of the world war and its cruelties which he himself witnessed in Spain and China in his recent tours Better organisation and discipline was required to face the world to-day. Those who believe that holding of meetings and delivering of harangues were enough to prepare the country were ignorant of the world revolution going on all round them It is probable the world war may ruin the entire civilisation and give a setback to modern lif The last war deteriorated the morals of Europe and they had begun to belittle the importance of human life. Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin or Chamberlain were not responsible for the present war. Economic and social forces working around them dragged them on to it.

NEW FORCES IN WORLD.

The map of Europe, and for the matter of that of the whole world, is bound to change and British Imperialism cannot survive the war. Its death is writ large on its own face. We are in the midst of an unprecedented revolution or standing at the mouth of a volcano ready to explode. We cannot ignore them. Although British Imperialism is tottering yet it required a strong and disciplined India to face it. Mahatma Gandhi's instance on Charkha and other constructive programme was justified. We cannot minimise our short-comings and the strength of our enemy. I shiver to think of our shortcomings. We have to harness and discipline our forces and energy. An undisciplined mob can easily be dispersed by a handful of disciplined soldiers, though the latter have no enthusiasm for the work entrusted to them.

Panditji emphasised the importance of resolutions passed at Muttra Political Conference and asked the people to carry them out with firmness and solemnity. The Congress is now a grand institution and its actions and slogans must reflect its dignity and grandeur. Slogans with abuses or undignified language do not help us. India expects every man to do his duty in a dignified way

NO COMPROMISE.

"The Congress had taken a bold step of Non-Co-operation. We have declared our abhorrence to Nazism and we do not wish its victory but at the same time we have declared our will to be free. Things as they stand do not point towards settlement. It is impossible to prophecy but it is probable that the gulf between the Congress and the British Government will widen and a clash may not be averted but as Satyagrahis we are always prepared to enter into negotiations and conclude a settlement, even when we are in the midst of our fight. We have kept the door open and it is for the British Government to accept or reject it We have explained our position in clear and unambiguous terms. We can never compromise on the issue of Independence."

In the end Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asked people to be ready and to discipline themselves specially the students, to harness their energy and to be prepared for the struggle ahead. He hoped the message of the Congress would be taken from village to village and from door to door and Agra would prove its worth by responding to the call of the country with more sacrifice and suffering than was done in the past and thus lead the fight as it did in the past.

Bihar Governor's New Proclamation

PATNA, Dec. 3.

H. E. the Governor of Bihar issued a further proclamation today announcing his decision to vary the proclamation made on November 3 and to bring the substantive part of Sec. 75 which was suspended under Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act, again into operation.—A. P

Bombs Found In Raid

PESHAWAR, Dec. 1.

Some sensation was caused in the city early morning to-day when two unexploded bombs were recovered, during a search by the C.I.D., Police. A Hindu business man and a shopkeeper, who comes from Jalalabad (Afghanistan), have been arrested.

Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

AMERICAN RETORT TO SOVIET

Ask Those Dead & Injured Civilians Whether They Were Bombed!

WASHINGTON, December 2.

President Roosevelt's Secretary, Mr. Early, stated that he understood that the Tass Agency had distributed a communique asserting that M. Molotov described President Roosevelt's appeal as pointless since Russia was not bombing Finnish towns and did not intend to do so.

Mr. Early added: "I do not see that constitutes an answer to President Roosevelt's message—you might ask the dead and injured civilians or their dependents how pointless it is".

President Roosevelt's declaration is regarded as a very important development in the formulation of American wartime policy by both officials and diplomats. It is considered as another step in the direction of strengthening the Administration's power to chart the country's foreign policy, which is shackled and circumscribed by the Congress in the Neutrality Act. The public support is overwhelmingly behind the President in his action definitely naming the Soviet as aggressor and applying a form of sanctions against the Soviet, both of which practices are contrary to the intention of the Congressional drafters of the Neutrality Act.

M. Molotov's statement describing President Roosevelt's appeal to Moscow to refrain from bombing as pointless has increased the anger of the United States Administration.

Officials pointed out that the American Legation had officially reported that civilian centres were bombed and women and children killed, while actual bomb explosions were, on one occasion, heard on the Trans-Atlantic telephone.

Mr. Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt had long consultation this morning with regard to the whole subject of Russian relations and future steps.—Reuter.

"Withdraw American Ambassador"

PALOALTO, (California), December 3.

Ex-President Hoover has issued a statement advocating the withdrawal of American Ambassador from U.S.S.R.—Reuter.

NAZI LEADER ARRESTED

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3.

Tibor Kozmovszky one of the chief organisers of the Arrow Cross (Hungarian Nazi) Party was arrested yesterday at a Hungarian frontier post.

The arrest is stated to be in connection with the discovery by Customs officials of numerous illegal leaflets.—Reuter.

Duchess Of Argyll Dead

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, died at Kensington Palace at the age of 91 after an illness lasting for many months.

Princess Louise was the eldest surviving child of Queen Victoria and the first English Princess to marry a commoner.—Reuter.

Governor-General Of Mozambique

LISBON, Dec. 3.

Brigadier Jose Tristao de Bettencourt is appointed Governor-General of Mozambique.—Reuter.

1940 OLYMPIC GAMES SCRATCHED

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.

Count De Bailletlatour, President of the International Olympic Committee, has declared the 1940 games scratched.

The United States offer to hold them has been rejected owing to the impossibility of European athletes to cross the Atlantic. —Reuter.

INTERNEE JAILED

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 2.

Syt. Harbans Singh of Bundala was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate yesterday and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for alleged contravention of the Punjab Government's order restricting his movements to the revenue limits of his village for a period of one year

On another count also he was awarded nine months' rigorous imprisonment for alleged inciting peasants to participate in the Lahore Kisan "Morcha". Both the sentences are to run concurrently.—United Press.

Brave Finnish Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

barding Russaroe on Friday sink after suffering direct hit.—Reuter.

FINNISH TROOPS RETREAT

A Leningrad District Command communique broadcast on the Moscow Radio says Leningrad troops continued advance in Murmansk region. The Soviet troops are pursuing Finnish troops who are retreating from Petsamo, in the districts of Ukhta, Roboli, Porososero and Petrosavodsck. The Soviet troops have reached point 35 kilometres west of the Frontier, and on the Karelian Isthmus, they have occupied seven villages and the small town of Raivola.

There is no air activity owing to unfavourable weather.—Reuter.

FINNS PROVING THEIR METTLE

AMSTERDAM Dec. 2.

The Finns show no signs of cracking under the terrible strain, say Helsinki reports from the correspondent of the "Hetvolk."

He states no Finnish soldiers have yet crossed the Norwegian border.

He adds that Finnish soldiers have received orders to blow up the plant at the Nickel mines at Salmijaervi and burn the town before abandoning it.—Reuter.

SOVIET TROOPS STILL IN NO-MAN'S-LAND

HELSINKI, Dec. 2.

Although the Soviet troops advanced a mile and half along the coast to-day, they are still in the no-man's-land in front of the Finnish defence line.

The islands of Seiskari, Hogland, Laavansani and Tyersari, situated in front of Kronstadt, which they occupied without fighting, were evacuated by the Finns a fortnight ago.—Reuter.

Loss To British Capital

RIGA, December 3.

It is reported that the nickel mines in Salnijervi wherein British capital is invested have been destroyed by Finns in order to prevent exploitation by Russians. —Reuter.

FOR 'RED' REGIME IN FINLAND?

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.

The Government has ordered the seizure of editions of two Communist papers the "Nydag" of Stockholm and the "Arbetar Tidningen" of Gothenburg following the publication of articles dealing with plans for a Communist Regime in Finland.—Reuter.

Reservists Called To Swedish Colours

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.

The Government has decided to call more reservists to colours. —Reuter.

SUPPORT TO NEW FINNISH GOVT.

The Social Democratic Party and Trade Union organisation have issued a statement expressing support to the newly appointed Finnish Government, which they declare enjoys the support of Parliament and has the sole right to represent the Finnish people

The Manifesto adds that the desire of the Finnish working-class for peace is honest

If, however, the attackers do not wish to set any value on its will, there is nothing left for Finnish working class to do but fight. This natural self-defence however, does not, for a moment, lessen the desire of the Finnish people to strive in all sincerity for the establishment of Finnish-Soviet relations peacefully and in a manner compatible with the interests of both the nations.—Reuter.

MEXICO BAN ON FOREIGN OIL

MEXICO CITY, December 3.

After 18 days of public proceedings, the Supreme Court of Mexico unanimously decided that the expropriation of foreign oil companies dating from March 1938 is constitutional, thus leaving the interests affected without further legal remedy.—Reuter.

On Western Front

(Continued from Page 1)

nage commissioned for naval purposes Germany has sunk about 53 thousand tons of warships and the most important knits of this group were over a quarter of a century old. Dockyard repairs are only slightly on the increase, the total of which makes no allowance for the completion of the most extensive building programme in the world ever seen.

Moreover, the losses are part of the price for removing from active participation in world trade about four and half million tons of German merchantmen and bottling up the whole of the German Navy except raiders and submarines.—Reuter.

COMPARATIVE LOSSES IN LAST AND PRESENT WAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

Naval authority has issued the following statement: Losses during September, October, November, 1939, and same months in 1914 and 1917 are:—

Numbers:—

British ships 1914 45; 1917 226; 1939 82.

Allied ships 1914 6; 1917 159; 1939 11.

Neutral ships 1914 12; 1917 70; 1939 45.

TONNAGE: 1914 174,912; 1917 645,904; 1939 298,056.

1914: 10,743; 1917 34,664, 1939 55,581.

1914 16,405; 1917 115,849; 1939 159,592.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is revealed that a former Grimsby Trawler which is now an Admiralty vessel sank one German submarine and is believed to have damaged another in the course of patrol duty on the East coast of Britain.

CAUGHT IN TRAP.

A dramatic story of how a German U. Boat fell into a carefully laid trap set by the British warships off the coast of Britain and how it failed to reach its objective due to watchfulness of the crew of a small fishing smack who saw the submarine in moonlight slipping stealthily along the coast and who immediately reported its presence to the naval authorities, revealed. The U. Boat Commander lulled into a false sense of security made his way towards his objective and was almost ready to carry out his mission when at a prearranged signal the warships and searching craft swooped upon the submarine and destroyed it with depth charges.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

BERGEN:—The Norwegian steamer "Arcturus" (1,200 tons) was mined off the eastern coast of Scotland. Eight of the 17 crew were rescued. The fate of the others is not known.

Japanese Shipping On European Routes

KOBE:—As a result of the loss of the line "Terukuni Maru" off the east coast of England, the N. Y. K. Shipping Company has decided to replace modernised vessels, it now employs on European routes. by ships of six or seven thousand tons.—Reuter.

British Order For Canadian Anti-Submarine Boats

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Tenders for 30 anti-submarine boats of the "Whale" type have been invited from Canadian shipbuilders, stated Colonel Greenly, head of the British Supply Board, according to a Down Jones message from Ottawa.

Ten of these will be for the Canadian Navy and 20 for the British.—Reuter.

CRUSADE FOR DECENCY

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Eden speaking at Warwick said, the German machine is ruthless. Her whole economy has been twisted for war purposes. This is not a war in the sense of a clash of rival national ambitions. This is a crusade for international decency.

There is nothing surprising in the stream of German hate. This country and the British Empire are the very antithesis of Nazi-Germany and all it stands for.

The rule of the Gestapo, the rubber truncheon, torture and lash will never hold sway here as long as an Englishman lives and breathes. Germany made this war as in 1914 in order to impose her military supremacy over Europe. Hitler is merely the latest expression of the Prussian spirit of military domination. The fact that he is not a Prussian makes him worse.

Mr. Eden gave a warning that it would be foolish to underestimate the magnitude of the Allies' task.—Reuter.

Polish Govt.'s Memorandum

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Polish Government's Memorandum published by M Sikorski and handed to Lord Halifax states 'inter lia,' that while the property of the population of Poland has become the object of unending robberies. the owners together with their families are being evicted from their homes so that, the entire population is being driven away from vast ancient Polish areas Humar life has become the sport of ferocious, bestial Hangmen.

The National Socialist savagery writes a new and ominous page in the history of German cruelty which, by its slaughter of the helpless, outdoes the darkest memories of the past.—Reuter.

SIR C. P.'s TACTICS EXPOSED

Travancore State Congress Chief's Challenge Against Allegations

Mr. C. C. Niroth, B.A., B.L., the fifth President of the Travancore State Congress, has issued the following statement:—

With the arrest at Trivandrum of Miss Rosamma Cherian, who has nominated me as her successor, the responsibilities of guiding the State Congress have devolved upon my shoulders. My first duty is, of course, to heartily congratulate the people and my co-workers in particular, in all parts of the country on the courage and fortitude with which they have successfully organised and conducted the Civil Liberties Day in the face of excesses by the Police. It is a matter of extreme gratification that in the teeth of great provocation the people behaved themselves in the most non-violent manner

DEWAN'S TACTICS EXPOSED

The rousing receptions accorded to Miss Cherian on her way from Shencotta to Trivandrum and the huge meetings held at numerous places on the Civil Liberties Day in spite of threats, intimidation and lathi charges clearly indicate the firm determination of the people to achieve Responsible Government and give the lie direct to the pompous declaration of the Dewan that the State Congress leaders are "folk without following."

Why the Government have lost their balance on the innocuous and legitimate decision of the Travancore State Congress to carry on constitutional agitation for Responsible Government seems to me quite inexplicable. To disregard a warning in a Press Communique issued by the Government is no offence under existing laws. The State Congress is not declared an illegal organisation. Yet leaders and workers of the Organisation are arrested in large numbers. Some are under detention without trial probably as enemies of the State; many are proceeded against under the much abused section 90 Cr. P. C. (Security Section) and a cloud of mystery is cast over the places and conditions of their confinement.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

I have been getting reports that the treatment meted out to these prisoners, particularly in the Trivandrum lockups is none too enviable. Organisers of meetings are arrested in the morning and let off late in the night subjecting them to insults and injuries while under custody. The venue of meetings are taken possession of by the Special Police, hours before the time of the meeting, and all approach to roads are blocked by the police. The crowds that gether in spite of such obstructions are subjected to assaults and even lathi charges. Messrs. K. Kesavan, B.A. B.L., P. G. Varughese, B.A., B.L. and M. G. Koshi, B.A., B.L., were paraded in loin cloths in the streets of Quilon during heavy rains without any umbrella

I now reliably learn that here in Alleppey early in the morning of the 25th of November Messrs. E. John Philipose and K. A. Gangadhara Menon who had been removed from the Nagercoil Concentration Camp were most unmannerly abused and pushed by the neck by some constables and that all political prisoners at Alleppey went on hunger-strike for a day as a protest. It is disquieting news that Miss Cherian is kept in a police lockup in the Trivandrum town even though there is a separate ward for undertrial women in the Central Prison closeby. May I ask Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer whether these are not instances of 'hitting below the belt' on which he was recently waxing so eloquent.

On the 21st November Mr. M. K. Neelakanta Iyer, the Chief Secretary to the Government made a speech at a party given by the Secretariat Staff in honour of the Dewan in connection with his Shashtiabdhapurthi. After enumerating the number of addresses presented to the Dewan and the memorials proposed to be put up, the Chief Secretary concluded by saying that this is proof positive that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has well served the people of Travancore. This speech of the Chief Secretary amply justifies the A. T. C. C. Resolution protesting against the attempt to make political capital out of a purely personal function as Shashtiabhdapurthi. The Chief Secretary is making a feeble attempt to answer the charge levelled against Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer by Mahatma Gandhi that the Dewan has "ill-served" the people of Travancore

Before closing this I have to request all Taluq and Village organisations to take up in right earnest the challenge of the Government by conducting meetings all over the country. Meetings may be organised and conducted on all convenient days in addition to the three days fixed by the A. T. C. C.

SIROHI PEOPLES' DEMANDS

(From A Correspondent.)

SIROHI, (By Mail).

The Sirohi State has arrested 16 persons in the last three weeks, when the Prajamandal has been functioning as an unlawful body. Most of the arrested persons are either active Prajamandal workers or are strongly Prajamandal-minded. Even after the declaration that Prajamandal is an unlawful association and the subsequent arrests, people throng in sufficiently large numbers to meetings and processions organised by Prajamandal workers. The President, Sirohi Rajya Prajamandal, is daily receiving letters from enthusiasts offering themselves as future workers.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

The immediate demands of the Prajamandal are full Civil Liberties, appointment of an impartial Enquiry Committee to enquire into all the grievances of the people referred to in the various petitions submitted to His Highness, and to recommend on those points the constitutional reforms and reduction in the present high expenditure which leaves very little for public welfare works.

Sirohi Prajamandal Worker Jailed

SIROHI, December 2.

Mr. Rupchand Singhi, a worker of the State Prajamandal, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' further imprisonment, under section 9(b) of the Societies Act.

It is learnt that there are further cases against him under section 7 of the Societies Act, the Defence of India Rules, and different sections of the Indian Penal Code.—United Press.

NIZAM'S GOVT. ORDERS

Import Duty On Sugar And Export Duty On Cotton

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dn., Dec. 1.

The Revenue Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government has passed orders raising the import duty on white sugar from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per palla and the export duty on cotton from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per palla. The enhanced duties shall according to the orders will come into force from 5th December.

The authorities explain that this action has been rendered necessary because of the extraordinary rise in the prices of sugar and cotton, which has already taken place. The authorities state that as the market prices of both these commodities continue to show an ascendant tendency, the respective import and export duties shall have to be proportionately increased, with the expected advances in their prices.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

One of these days I am going to get myself a white plush sola topee and come to the races. It makes you look like a race-owner or a politician or at least a Director (Film or Tata).

Someone dreamt that he would get the Daily Treble on Saturday with a horse carrying Mrs. Clarke's colours as the last leg. On that dream he acted and so did four of his friends. Someone must go to bed early each Friday night and dream again.

Mrs. Sabavala is active once again. This time it is a Tea Dance and Fete in aid of Parsee Arts and Crafts on December 8th. But what, no tableau?

Tony Shuttleworth has taken on a special War Time job. "somewhere in Bombay." I am just dying to see him in a morning coat and top hat in a gilded carriage—slightly different from the American version of "Bengal Lancer."

Back in Bombay from his trip to Europe is Wilfred Russell, prominent Progressive Grouper. He has been trying his hand at novel-writing and may one day turn out to be another Luois Bromfield. Another author's copy awaits a prominent collector.

Miss Leila Row is back on the tennis court. In view of her recent excursion into the world of Indian dancing, we expect to find styles of footwork in tennis—the Manipuri, the Kathakali and, of course, the never-failing Santos Casani.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has evolved a new style of attire. It is a blending of two cultures and two hemispheres. Jodpurs and a white coat buttoning at the top with a felt hat from Scott or Lincoln Bennett. We expect to see some more imaginative person wearing white tie and tails with a Parsee pugree.

The strict attitude which the Turf Club Stewards have recently taken has the full support of the Bombay public. They must now also keep their eyes open and see that all Arabs really come from Arabia. Some of them look so big these days.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC STUDENTS' RALLY

Archbishop Showers Benediction

Five thousand Catholic students from the various schools and convents in the city marched past His Grace The Most Revd. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay when he presided over the Catholic Youth Rally on the St Xavier's College Gymkhana grounds at Parel on Sunday evening.

It was a grand spectacle, to see boys and girls of ages from five upwards, massed in semi-military formation parading to the accompaniment of martial tunes based on Catholic Hymns, played by three brass bands belonging to the St. Mary's High School, St. Stanislaus' High School and Dom Bosco's High School.

The Rally was witnessed by a gathering of ten thousand people which included the clergy as well as the laity.

Boys and girls and grown-ups too vied with each other to get a glimpse of the smart uniformed platoons of pupils taking their places on the enormous 'maidan'. It was a matter of pride to the parents of the children who participated in the rally to see their future hopes answer the clarion call of the Diocese and muster strong under its banner.

This was the first occasion in the history of the Catholic Diocese of Bombay that a monster rally of its youth has been held.

HIS GRACE'S ADDRESS.

In a brief address to the assembled young people His Grace thanked them for their prompt response to his call and for alleviating his burden in helping the poor and the suffering sick. His Grace also expressed his heartfelt gratitude to those who were responsible for the successful organisation of the event.

It was a perfect picture of unity that he beheld before him observed His Grace and reminded the youth that the pledges they were about to solemnly take were not mere idle promises. In conclusion His Grace paid glowing tributes to those who participated in the rally and wished that the spirit of unity would be maintained in the coming years. Rev. Dr. L. Raymond then read out the pledges to which the children vociferously replied in the affirmative.

The most outstanding features of the function were the Catholic Youths' Marching Song, a speech on behalf of the boys by a youngster and a speech delivered on behalf of the girls by little Miss Marie Pinto. Both the speeches were well appreciated and evoked loud applause.

The function terminated after His Grace administered solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and Blessing, the Don Bosco's band playing the "O, Salutaris" and "Tantum Ergo".

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION AT LAHORE: Mr. M. A. Khan addressing the audience on Wednesday, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Marked X) presided.

THE ALLAHABAD DECISIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

stated that it is the sickness of the body-politic that is wrong not the British Government. Our answer would be that we have already stated and stated once for all that the communal issue is irrelevant and that while we recognize that we must not commit a mistake in running popular psychology into the wrong channel, we should not consciously avoid a step which is overridingly necessary we ought to take it. Let it be remembered that we are not begging the question for it may be said that when the question is why you ought to take the step you answer it by saying you ought to take it. To appreciate the position, we must dismiss from our minds all recent talks between Mr. Jinnah and Gandhiji. Apart from those it is up to us to decide what we shall do in regard to the different issues between the Hindus and the Muslims. The thought of such a settlement was not out of our mind at the time that we had drafted the statement of the 14th September. Indeed it may be recalled that we had wired for Mr. Jinnah and he expressed inability to attend on account of a meeting of the Executive of the Muslim League a week later in Delhi. With all this we resent the Viceroy throwing it in our face that we have not settled this question and rushing to the radio the very night to announce it. That we may fail in convincing the British Government that they are wrong does not baffle our plans, nor deter us from our course. The comity of nations outside may cast at us their flings and gibes but we must only for our duty carry on propaganda. Propaganda carried on in India is necessarily reflected in countries abroad. Nor need we be overborne by what the nations outside say in criticism of our course. To us the one point to consider is whether our is the right one. That is the one criterion before us.

* * * *

It may be still questioned whether this is the time for the settlement of the communal question, when the British are holding the scales with one hand and are perhaps, on the other, weighing them on one side. Our answer is that we have not chosen the time. We have been making efforts all along and this is another of the series. The communal question has always been there, and we cannot say that because others put it up therefore we cannot take it up. Nor need we be deterrdd by that other consideration, namely, that the sanction operating at present will prolong the torture. In reply we can only say that 'vis-a-vis' the British Government, the torture will be all the more prolonged and that, with a likely prospect of the solution being jeopardized.

* * * *

There are others whose view is that "We have raised the communal question suddenly from its burial. Britain has involved us in it without our knowledge or consent. We wanted Britain to prove to us that even so the war was just and proper before we [illegible]. Whatever that be, Britain's answer was unsatisfactory and her policy is objectionable. Whatever we may have thought two months ago, we have changed our mind as the result of Britain's conduct and statements." To such an attitude, our reply is that we must take the Viceroy at his word. The Viceroy has practically challanged us to approach the British Governments with an agreed scheme. Such an agreement can be reached only through a Constituent Assembly. Every safeguard will be adopted in respect of the interests of every community. Adult franchise would be the basis. The solution must be to the satisfaction of the several communities. It is [illegible] lim wishes and safeguard[illegible] interest that adult franchise is adopted, for a literacy or property qualification is bound to put them at a disadvantage. They have all along asked for adult franchise or a franchise that would make the strength of their voters bear to the voters of the Hindu Community the same proportion as their population bears to the Hindu population. Such a franchise should be by weightage or handicap and cannot be democratic. If after such an arrangement the minority does not want Swaraj the world will know where we are; if it does, then we shall know their conditions. This is the philosophy of the Constituent Assembly and of the settlement of the communal question as part of it or as ancilliary to it.

* * * *

If thus, all India gets together on adult franchise and asks for a charter, that charter must be signed by the British. It is true that Lord Zetland demands a joint declaration from the Hindus the Mussalmans and the Princes. It is difficult to piece in the Princes in our Constituent Assembly and equally the people of the States over the heads of the Princes. Our immediate objective must be to get Civil Liberty for the people and certainly good government for them at once. Once we are conceded status we shall be able to cut our way across all obstacles and take the people of the States along with us. There are those, however, amongst us who are impatient for a fight, impatient for complete Independence. We shall deal with these several subjects in the succeeding sections but for the present let us realize how it will be difficult for Mr. Jinnah to resist the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly supported as it would be by all the aforesaid safeguards

(To Be Continued.)

AZAD ON NATIONALIST MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec 3.

Interviewed regarding the proposed Nationalist Muslims Conference at Delhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad told the "United Press" that he had no information about it, nor had he been consulted.

In his opinion, the Conference at this juncture was not only unnecessary, but would lead to many misunderstandings.—United Press.

BAN ON KISAN WORKERS

DINAJPUR, Dec. 2.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Thakurgaon has promulgated order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. in the Alwahos fair, the order to remain in force as long as the fair continues.

The order forbids all Kisan workers to stay in the fair, wearing of Kisan uniforms, blowing of whistles and raising of any political slogans.—United Press.

House Search In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Officers of the Special Branch of the Calcutta C.I.D. raided a house in Sristhidhar Lane yesterday. In the course of the search the police seized a number of objectionable books.

Sjt. Rupen Sen and others were taken to the Special Branch office for examination.—United Press.

CITY FIRE TRAGEDY

One Dies: Six Injured In Bhoiwada Workshop Conflagration

Flares of glaring flames shot up every minute when at about 4-20 p.m. on Sunday a workshop, manufacturing celluloid bangles, on the first floor of Laxmikant building situated at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, caught fire.

Fanned by the gusts of breeze that blew at the moment the fire spread until it enveloped the entire storey. Before it could reach the higher storeys, however, the inmates of the second, third and fourth floors who could not find access to the staircases to effect their exit, got panicky and were advised by the watchers below to run up to the terrace on the top of the building.

This, they promptly did. Some of them crossed over to the adjoining building over the adjacent roofs and climbed down the pipes, thus reaching safety.

SIX INJURED.

Shantidas Nasur was among those who tried to descend by means of the pipes, but was very unlucky as he fell down from a considerable height having lost his grip in the hurry and bustle. He was seriously injured.

In all six persons were injured some of them being very badly blistered and scalded.

All of them were removed to the J. J. Hospital where one died

The rest of the inmates were rescued by firemen. Eleven fire engines arrived on spot within 15 minutes of the fire breaking out and Chief Officer Coombs of the Bombay Fire Brigade himself was on the scene and directed the rescue and salvage operations.

TASK FOR POLICE.

The Police too rushed to the spot as soon as they received intimation. Sub-Inspector N. B. Sawant who was on duty at the Maharbowdi Police Station was the first to receive the news. He immediately informed Deputy-Inspector U. G. Kale. and Sub-Inspector R. D. Patel. The three of them rushed to Bhoiwada and helped the firemen in keeping order.

The adjoining streets were crowded with thousands of spectators. As the 'bundobust' was found inadequate, the officers summoned help from the Pydhonie Police Station and with a posse of 75 constables they controlled the crowds for three long hours, while eleven engines and more than a hundred firemen struggled with the vast mass of flames.

It took the fire-brigade not less than four hours to battle with the furious flames before they could be completely extinguished. Ere the night set in, however, the fire was put out. The celluloid factory was completely gutted; but for this damage, the building remained intact.

Four out of the six injured are women. One is a child.

The names of the injured are: Hirabai Laxmi, Shankarlal, Damayanti Laxmidas, Bhanumati Champaklal, Kusumbai Walji, Mansuk Walji, child of Kusumbai (is in a serious condition) and another.

Kusumbai Walji was found lying unconscious in a bathroom and owed her rescue to the intrepid firemen.

Hira Laxmi Shankarlal died in hospital.

The Maharbowdi Police are investigating the cause of the fire. The extent of damage is not definitely known but is roughly estimated to be about half a lakh.

The building, it is stated, is insured, for Rs. 85,000.

CAUSE OF FIRE.

A spark from an iron implement which a worker of the factory was sharpening on a flint lathe it is stated, ignited a heap of celluloid which was lying closeby and caused the fire.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Children's Fair at the Chembur Children's Home, Chembur.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Annual Festival of St. Andrew at St. Columba's Church.

BECAUSE I TAKE THE VEGETABLE LAXATIVE!

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Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MUTT AND JEFF—And to Tell the Truth, Mutt Was Exaggerating, at That

By BUD FISHER

MUTT, IT'S A CHANCE FOR A GOOD JOB! TELL HIM I SENT YOU!
THANKS, SIR SID, I'LL RUSH RIGHT OVER THERE!
IS THIS THE LAW FIRM OF BROWN, DIBBLE, SMITH AND DOBBS?
YES!
I'D LIKE TO SPEAK TO MR. WHITE, PLEASE!
YOU SAY YOU WORKED IN A LAW OFFICE BEFORE?-- HOW LONG?
OH, I WORKED FOR THE LAW FIRM OF BING, BANG AND BIFF FOR - LET'S SEE- TEN, TWENTY- NO, TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS?
NO, MINUTES!
I GUESS I'M TOO HONEST!
3-1

OUR READERS' VIEWS

High Price Of Cotton

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Articles have been published in the local newspapers by some so-called impartial observers raising a cry against the sharp (but overdue since long) rise in cotton prices. They put forward the argument that the rise has been due to the hectic buying of the public and applying option, but no one considers why the prices rise due to applying of option and hecting buying if they are not the genuine buyers. One of the replies can be; the option dealers and premium acceptors lose their patience even at a small rise in prices because their commitments are very huge involving considerable sums of money. By losing patience, they appear suddenly as buyers who were a sometime back sellers and acceptors of premiums. By their sudden and huge activities on the buying side, the mind and hectic buyers get encouragement. If enquiries be made, there is no doubt, it will be easily established that sharp jumps come due to speculative short selling and/or huge commitments in accepting premiums. It is the premium acceptors and speculative short sellers who give fillip to prices, undoubtedly when prices are remunerative.

Some people put forward the argument that sharp rise is to the detriment of the Indian cultivator, because the forward prices are well above prices of ready cotton. Is it not surprising enough to say that it is detrimental to the Indian cultivator in view of the early arrival of Indian cotton crop in the market. If the so-called well-wishers of cultivators think these prices as hollow rises only, they can buy in up-country centres and hedge it in the local market. No one can question their rights because these future markets are meant for genuine hedging but not for short sellers. If any one short-sells, he should not grumble if he has to pay penalty. It were the short sellers who actually spoiled the Indian market and unreasonably.

Some of our friends say that speculators have risen prices in sympathy with rise in jute price which has no connection with cotton. But their argument seems not substantial. If any one cares to go through American statistics of cotton, it will be revealed to him that cotton consumption in that country is increasing due to Cotton Barlaps being used in place of jute bags of which there is reported shortage in that country. Therefore it can be hoped at least if not yet actually effected that higher prices of jute will give a chance of better consumption of Indian Cotton in view of its cheapness as compared to jute bags.

It is really disappointing that our Commerce Chambers have now thought fit to approach Government when there are chances for the cultivator, while they kept quiet when in 1937 cotton prices sharply declined from 255 to 150 within 6 months. Was it not detrimental to the interest of India cultivator at that time. Was 150 not the uneconomical price from Agriculturist point of view. It was. But at that time our so-called well-wishers of cultivator satisfied themselves by saying that prices are uneconomic but due to world depression.

Anyhow fortunately it appears that Indian cultivator might be having good days. It is hoped that Sir Gilbert Wiles, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, will also look after the interest of Indian cultivator before taking any steps.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Domiciled Community

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A report dated Allahabad the first instant appears on the last page of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day, (2-12-1939), concerning a complaint against the 'bona fides' of people who have wormed their way into the rank and file of the Domiciled community, and are illegitimately enjoying the few "privileges" left to, and meant for, genuine members of this community. A careful study of the rules and definitions, especially 1 (b), of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the A-I and D. E. Association, All-India and Burma, and a knowledge of the methods employed in their application will show how this has been made possible, notwithstanding the "selection committees" provided for in Rule 3. The writer is personally acquainted with some members of these "selection committees", and with some others of the governing and representative bodies, "in whose very homes English was a foreign language."

The laxity in administering the rules of admission is, therefore, not very surprising, considering especially the way it has served to bolster up the rather shaky platforms of some of the leaders. But this apparent gain has been definitely offset by permanent discomfiture ever since, through loss of social and political prestige and consequent loss of support of the great majority of really genuine and self-respecting members of the community, who have stayed out, cleared out and even preferred to starve rather than be identified with a heterogeneous mob of non-descripts, real millstones around the necks of all single minded workers.

Coincidentally, the "Times of India" to-day, publishes Sir Henry Gidney's very laudable exhortation to the community to "stand loyally by the Empire" etc. No genuine member of the community has ever needed a reminder on this point; his loyalty has been natural, traditional and above question. But what most of us are becoming more and more convinced of every day, is, that in times of peril to the Empire our loyalty is a very desirable and convenient attribute indeed, but in times of peace the "prevailing trade winds" moan a different tune. If Colonel Sir Henry Gidney were to publish a detailed history of the community during the last thirty years especially as regards the "surrendering of our birthright", the deterioration in the "standard of living, and mode of life ....." and the present appalling conditions incidental to widespread unemployment brought about by "legislative reforms", industrialism, nationalism, etc., etc., he would confront and stagger the world with a tragedy, greater in proportion to any we have witnessed in recent times.—Yours, etc.

"LOYAL BUT FED UP".

Bombay, December 2.

12 Months of severe STOMACH PAIN

Sufferer's letter published by request

"I write this letter," says Mr. J. S. "so that others will benefit and not suffer as I have done for 12 months with terrible pains in the pit of the stomach and sides.

"I am a chauffeur, but could not carry on my work. I was told I would be another life-long sufferer and also that I would need an operation.

"My wife had been worried to death to see the pain I was in. I tried well-known 'cures,' but was never relieved until I started taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I assure you, after I had taken the first two teaspoonfuls I could not believe it was true. *My pains simply went*, and I am sleeping better and have had an excellent appetite since. I say again, the instant relief was marvellous."

Do you need to be urged to buy such a wonderful remedy for stomach trouble? Be sure to ask for MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" appears on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Cadell Road Post Office

N. K. BHONSLE complains that the new premises of the above post office are out of the way and that the junction of Portuguese Church Street and Gokhale Road would prove a better locality from the public view-point.

A Bangalore Ball

MR. COLIN E. YATES says that he is organising a X'mas ball on the 29th December at the B. R. V. Talkie House, Bangalore, in aid of the Ex-Services Association and appeals to the public to help him in the good cause.

Communal Cricket

S. Y SHINTRE and MOHAMED HUSSAIN condemn cricket matches on communal lines as being anti-national and mischievous. The former suggests, as an alternative, that matches should be arranged between groups of cities.

Bandra Fire Brigade

"AN OBSERVER" draws attention of the authorities to the reported inefficiency displayed by the Bandra Fire Brigade at the fire which broke out in a Harijan's hut at Khar on the 14th November. He says it took the firemen nearly 40 minutes to prepare to fight the fire 'after arriving' on the scene. The correspondent hopes that the fire brigade will be better equipped and trained.

New Fast Trains

R. J. ERUNZA considers that the four new fast trains of the B B. & C. I. Ry., which will now be halting at Dadar will not prove convenient to distant passengers.

Communal Cricket

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every year you write, in very strong words indeed, that the "necessary evil" of communal cricket should be done away with. But I wonder that so far it has not produced any effect. I admit that cricket played on communal lines creates bad blood, and its evil effects continue for a long time to come. In these days when the whole of India is becoming communally-minded, it is high time that Bombay, which is so well-known for its cosmopolitan activities, should give a lead to the rest of India and give up, of its own accord, the "necessary evil" which visits this city year in and year out. At the present juncture such activities as promote, harmonious and healthy relations among the various communities, ought to be encouraged in every way and then only true sportsmanship will be created to which you have referred in feeling terms. Will the various Gymkhanas move in the matter? The Cricket Club, at least, should make a move in the first instance.—Yours, etc.

"NATIONALISM."

Bombay, 24th Nov.

"Sanyas Diksha Nibandh" And Baroda State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Jains protested against the passing of the "Sanyas Diksha Niyamak Nibandh", restricting the sacred ceremony of renunciation, the Government of Baroda passed the bill six years ago. I respectfully appeal to His Highness the Maharaja to consider whether the bill is worth keeping on the Statute Book for any more time.

I draw attention of the Government of Baroda to the fact that just after two years of the passing of the bill the All-India Jain Swetamber Murtipujak monks met in Ahmedabad and passed resolution about the renunciation, by which they are bound not to renunciate a minor without his or her guardian's permission and in case of the elder too the permission of his nearest relative is required. In the light of these facts one will say that continuation of the bill is unnecessary as it only affects the religious feelings of the Jains.

It can be well ascertained from the Baroda Government's own record that the majority protested against the passing of the bill. Further after the passing of the bill there was no incident which would justify the enforcement of such a bill which is considered as encroaching upon the religious freedom of theirs.—Yours, etc.

BHAGVANJI KAPASI.

A Request To The B. B. & C. I. Railway

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no fast train between Elphinstone Road and Churchgate Stations in the morning although for the convenience of the office-going public one or two fast trains would certainly prove a boon. Elphinstone Road has gained a special importance of its own ever since the Parel section has been developed. If the Railway Company is alive to all these things, it ought not to fail in its duty to serve the public at large in the manner desired by the public.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Rajkot West Hospital

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"There is no public voice in Rajkot civil station. Would the authorities look into this matter and inquire into the complaints of the public and appoint a committee of non-official visitors to superintend the working for the real benefit of the public".—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

Madras Batsmen Fail Again

Hyderabad's Innings Victory In South Zone Final

MEHTA BAGS 6 FOR 49

HYDERABAD	443
MADRAS	262 and 179

In the South Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India Tournament. Hyderabad defeated Madras by an innings and 2 runs.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 3.

Resuming their first innings this morning Madras were all out for 262, Venkatesan remaining unbeaten with 50. Ghulam Ahmed bowled well for the home side, to capture 5 wickets for 95 runs. The comparative failure of the Madras batsmen is said to be attributed to the batter being unaccustomed to a matting wicket, while allegations were also made against the umpiring.

Madras Follow On

Being made to follow on with a deficit of 181 runs, Madras opened their second venture more confidently, Krishnaswamy and Stansfield putting on 38 runs for the first wicket, after 35 minutes' batting. At this stage however, the game took a sensational turn, wickets falling in quick succession. Krishnaswamy, Stansfield and Ram Singh were rapidly sent back to the pavilion, Mehta clean bowling the first two and Ghulam Ahmed hitting Ram Singh's stumps. Bowlers continued to have the upper hand, though the presence of Machi and Vajhuba in place of Isa Khan and Ibrahim Khan would have further strengthened the Hyderabad attack. Rao's omission from the home side is also considered as a blunder.

Mehta Skittles Out Visitors

However Mehta was in perfect trim with the ball and receiving suitable support from Ghulam Ahmed at the other end, the two of them made short work of the Madras batsmen, the visitors' second innings concluding for 181; Bhadradri who remained unbeaten with 62 and Parthasarthy who contributed a valuable 32 being the only players to make any headway against these two bowlers. Mehta bagged six wickets for just over 8 runs a piece, while Ghulam Ahmed captured the remaining four for 62 runs, and helped Hyderabad to secure a convincing victory over their opponents by an innings and 2 runs.

Scores

HYDERABAD (First Innings) 445

MADRAS

FIRST INNINGS

Stansfield, b Patel	0
Krishnaswamy, b Ghulam Ahmed	6
Ram Singh, b Mehta	44
Bhadradri, run out	18
Parthasarthy, l.b.w. Ghulam Ahmed	62
Ramaswamy, b Ghulam Ahmed	41
Gopalan, c Ghulam Ahmed b Asadullah	11
S. V. T. Chari b Ghulam Ahmed	4
Parankusam, c Patel, b Ghulam Ahmed	0
Venkatesan, not out	50
Rangachari, c Ghulam Ahmed b Ibrahim Khan	12
Extras	14
Total	262

BOWLING.

Ibrahim Khan 1 for 39, Patel 1 for 8, Mehta 1 for 54, Asadullah 1 for 51, Ushaq Ahmed 0 for 6, Ghulam Ahmed 5 for 95.

SECOND INNINGS.

Krishnaswamy, b Mehta	22
Stansfield, b Mehta	13
Ram Singh, b Ghulam Ahmed	1
Venkatesan, b Mehta	5
Ramaswamy, b Mehta	0
Bhadradri, not out	62
Parthasarthy, c Asadullah, b Mehta	32
Gopalan, b Mehta	1
S. V. T. Chari, c Ali Abbas b Ghulam Ahmed	16
Parankusam, b Ghulam Ahmed	0
Rangachari, b Ghulam Ahmed	18
Extras	9
Total	179

BOWLING.

Ibrahim Khan 0 for 24, Patel 0 for 10, Ghulam Ahmed 4 for 62 Mehta 6 for 49.

FINLAND—THE CYNOSURE OF EUROPE TO-DAY

(Continued from col. 6)

made a name for herself in the comity of nations; and resurgent Finnish nationalism is evident in every walk of life. Centuries of Swedish and Russian superimpositions have been successfully shaken off and a distinct Finnish bias is to be found in all branches of activities, in education, in industry, in Government, etc. Hundreds of years of foreign domination are clean forgotten and even in the names of her lakes and rivers, cities and towns, Finnish names have replaced the foreign ones. The national capital of Finland for instance, has been renamed Helsinki, though its other name "Heisingfors", so designated by foreigners, has also official status.

★

The country which consists of 75 per cent forest land covers an area of 1,47,761 square miles and is nearly twice as big as Hyderabad including Berar. The country is studded with lakes large and small there are over 60,000 of them; but the lakes are outnumbered by the myriads of islands—over 80,000 of them—that string the country's coast and dot the Baltic sea. The country is sparsely populated except the southern parts. The density of the population—the population of Finland according to the 1936 Census figures is 3.8 millions—is 10.9 per square kilometer. Of this 79.1 per cent are inhabitants of the countryside and only 29.9 per cent are living in cities and the urban districts.

The Government of Finland is Republican in form with a President as the supreme head of the State chosen for six years. The Legislature, called the Diet, is composed of 200 members elected by universal franchise. The present President of Finland, Kyosti Kallio, was elected leader of the nation's destinies on the 1st of March, 1937 and he will hold office till March, 1943. In the Finnish Diet the National Democrats are the biggest party with 83 members, the Agrarian party coming next with 53 adherents. The other parties in the Diet are: Swedish-Language party with 21 members; Unionist party with 20 members; Patriotic National Movement's party with 14 members; Progressive party with 7 members; and the Small Farmer's and People's parties with a single representative each.

An ultra-modern development—one that many a highly civilised country of the West or the East might envy or would like to emulate—is the system of voting by electricity designed for the Diet Chamber by a Finnish architect. The voting on any bill or motion of the two hundred members of the Diet can be quite easily and very quietly recorded and totalled up within a minute and a half. The desk in front of each member has two buttons, one for the 'Ayes' and the other for the 'Noes'. As the button is pressed the vote is recorded on a large glass panel in front and visible to all. Pressing the two buttons symultaneously means that a member is 'present but not voting' or in other words, 'neutral.'

★

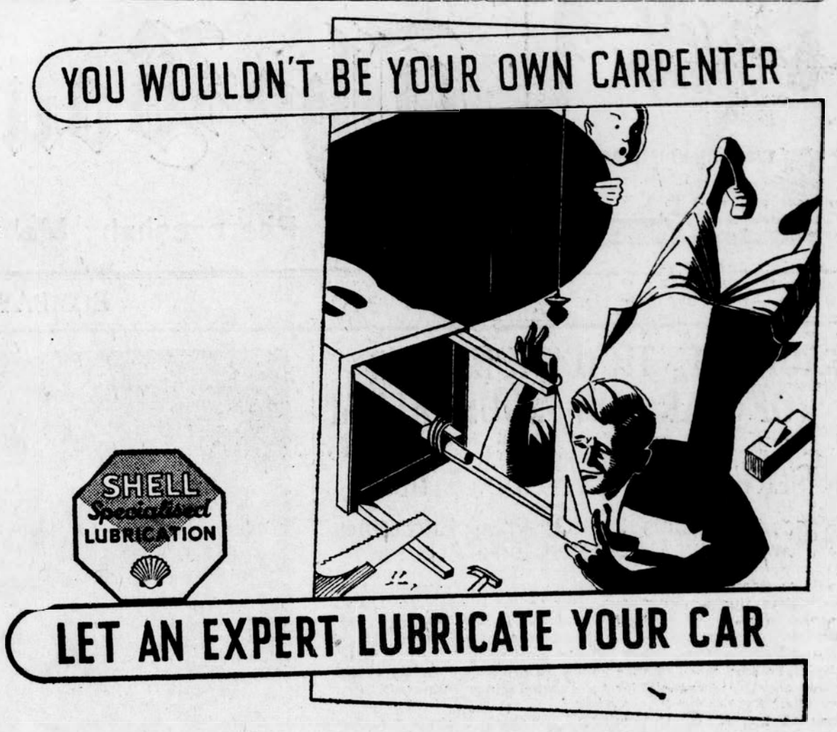
Although private ownership of land accounts for 52.1 per cent of the land, the State owns 39.9 per cent of land and the Government is fully alive to the possibilities of the industrial wealth of the country and efforts are now being made to utilise to the fullest extent the natural resources of the forests and factories are springing up amidst idyllic grounds. The co-operative movement has been a great factor in the economic regeneration of Finland and in less than twenty years co-operative dairies have doubled themselves in number and co-operative banks have risen from 600 to more than a 1,000.

The Finns are a brave people. Their industry and spirit of perseverence are phenomenal. The postal delivery system in Finland is a unique one. Even the loneliest settlements in the frozen north get their letters and newspapers regularly. The postman wanders dexterously through hill and dale in his one-man rein-deer sleigh; and when he has to negotiate a steep descent, he ties the rein-deer behind the sleigh, so that the animal, resenting to be led by the horn, digs its fore feet into the snow and provides effective brakes.

Women play an active part in public life. The women of Finland were pioneers in many women's organisations and movements of the world. They got the right to vote as far back as 1906. Women in Finland do a great part of the building trades and they are also very much in the professions and in the trades. The tram-car conductors are almost all women; but the "emancipated Eve" in Finland has not cared much for politics. She cares for and is more interested in the welfare of the community, in the health and well-being of the children, in the problems of housing. There are several Martha Leagues founded for the training up of women in domestic sciences and home industries.

The Lotta Svard is the women's auxiliary of the Volunteers' Guard. Although members of this women's organisation do not join active service in times of war, they are trained in all other Auxiliary Departments and are experts in first-aid and nursing. They are also trained to manage Transport and Foodstuffs Departments.

The Volunteer Civil Guard, which is mainly for men, can be called the second line of defence and supplements the regular standing army. The youth of Finland have a short time of military service and training and although England has quite recently adopted the Volunteer Service Code, in Finland, since the time of her achieving independence, voluntary military training has been the rule.



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AGENTS.

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE *NEW*- LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE
THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED
I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

● Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand, it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939

MISSIONARY TRADITIONS OF MARATHI JOURNALISM

K. G. LIMAYE STRESSES NEED OF PRESERVING AND EXTENDING THEM

Conference Condemns Use Of Press Emergency Powers And Defence Of India Acts

"I still consider journalism a mission, which its votaries have to follow with a single-minded devotion. In the struggle for India's freedom, the press, both in English and the Indian languages, has taken the largest share and will still have to go on doing it. I believe a time has now come, when efforts must be made by our newspapermen to become more efficient, more informed and better equipped to carry out this responsibility in a satisfactory manner."

So observed Mr. K. G Limaye, Editor, 'Dnyanaprakash' concluding his presidential address to the Marathi Journalists Conference which met at the Wilson High School Compound on Sunday morning, in the Marathi Literary Conference pandal.

MARATHI DAILIES

The Marathi newspaper was born over a hundred years ago and since then it has progressed continually to its present influential position because very great men from Maharashtra have been associated with its growth. Ranade, Vishnu Shastri Pandit, Tilak, Agarkar, Paranjpe, Kelkar, Khadilkar, Kolhatkar were all journalists, and they had laid down traditions which present day and future journalists would do well to preserve and hand down to later generations, said Mr. Limaye. It was a characteristic of Marathi journals of all others, that they were thoughtful, serious, propagandist, missionary, devoted to particular cause or causes. They had of late become newsy also. The growth of the daily newspaper in Poona and Bombay in keeping with the needs of a more literate Society had changed the character of journals too. The credit for starting the first daily newspaper went to the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale who made the "Dnyanaprakash" a daily. Later "Induprakash" and "Rashtramat" came and now the 'Lokamanya' and 'Nawa Kal' had made such progress both in the matters of presentation of views and purveying of news that they were now on an equal footing with the English and Gujarati press in Bombay.

MARATHI WEEKLIES

Mr. K. G. Limaye offered unstinted praise for the fine quality production of Marathi weeklies which were attractively got up and contained stuff of quality worthy of any progressive society. He also noted that a new cheaper daily was also taking root as the success of "Prabhat" and even smaller dailies devoted to working class life and problems clearly showed. He made special mention of 'Asha', 'Chitra', "Dhanurdhari" "Poormina" and "Vividha-vritta" He expressed satisfaction with the working of monthly periodicals also.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

"The Marathi Journalists Conference must give first place to the question of freedom of the press in its procedure. Any encroachment on this freedom, under one pretext or another, from this Government or that, must be fought unitedly by all journalists. It may be that the freedom would be abused in some cases but even that freedom of abuse must also be fought for, to the last ditch" remarked Mr. Limaye and went on to condemn the injustice done in the cases of 'Trikal', 'Savadhan' and the Lakshminarayan Press which publishes 'Vividhavritta' and 'Nagarik'. He also condemned the total or partial absence of freedom of the press in such states as Hyderabad and Kolhapur. All Indians, irrespective of party or creed, were for a true democratic ideal and for a genuine democracy to function, freedom of the press was absolutely essential.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Proceeding Mr. Limaye observed that in order that every member of this journalistic profession should have a particular minimum standard there must be an educational test and a diploma and the University would do well to institute some such test. It was true, conceded Mr. Limaye, that only work in a newspaper office went to make a journalist, but apart from that practical training, a minimum grounding in law history, economics, English and Indian languages, composition was necessary to make a good journalist. After the matriculation, about a two years' well-defined course in his opinion was necessary and he hoped efforts in this direction would be shortly made.

NEED OF ORGANISATION

Concluding Mr. Limaye stressed the necessity of fixing a minimum wage, hours of work and provision of other facilities like leave, gratuity etc. for those who took to this profession as their life's work. With a view to obtain these conditions for future journalists and young members of the profession he pleaded for the inauguration of a Marathi Journalists' Association, which should look after the needs and grievances of journalists.

Chairman's Speech

Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, Editor "Nawa Kal", who was the chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates, who represented 54 different newspapers in Maharashtra and were about a hundred in number. He dealt with the difficulties of the profession due to the outbreak of war and scarcity of paper and the normal difficulties about keeping within the limits of law which was not altogether easy if they were to remain patriotic and true to their ideals. He paid a glowing tribute to the members of the profession for their capacity to put up with poverty and devotion to public duty. Most of the Marathi journalists, Mr. Khadilkar observed from personal experience, were idealists who made light of dangers, difficulties and sacrifice of an easy, comfortable life, obtainable in others walks of life. He also explained at some length how Bombay had pioneered and kept her first place in Marathi journalism.

Resolutions

After a short tea interval, the conference proceeded to consider resolutions prepared by the Subjects Committee. The first resolution referred to the starting of a Marathi Journalists' Association and a tentative constitution of the same prepared by the Subjects Committee was passed Mr. Purohit moved it and Mr. D. V. Kale and other speakers supported it.

Another resolution moved from the Chair pleaded for certain privileges and amenities to working journalists and a minimum wage of Rs. 50 a month.

Another resolution moved by Mr. P. H. Khadilkar and seconded by Mr. D. V. Gokhale appointed a committee for having about a thousand standardised words in Marathi for foreign and technical expressions.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION

Mr. D. V. Divekar moved a resolution to condemn the working of the Defence of India and Press Emergency Powers Acts against journalists as the same was a negation of the freedom of press and fundamental rights

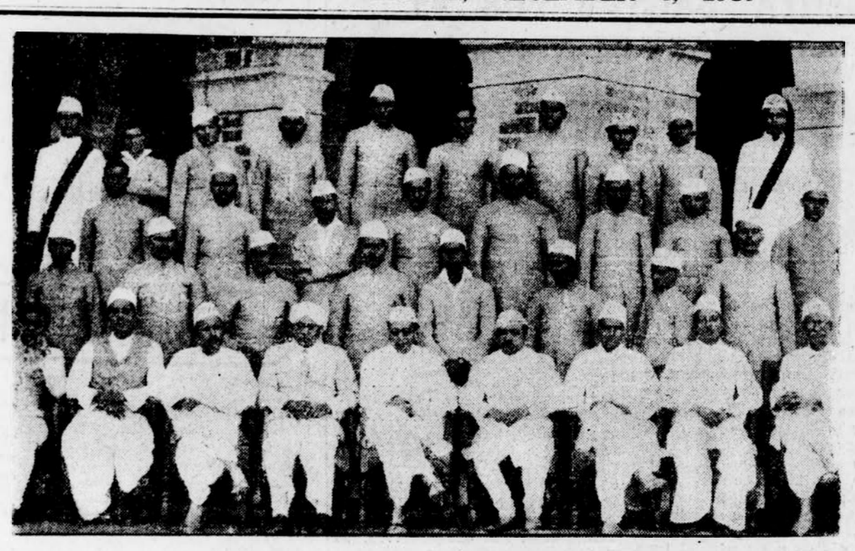
Mr. S. S. Naware, in a forceful speech, seconded the resolution

An amendment to this resolution was moved by Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar which sought to delete the clause which referred to the use by Congress Governments of the said acts. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Sakrikar.

A number of speakers including Mr. A. A. Kanekar and A. H. Gadre opposed the amendment. An appeal was made to Mr. Divekar to accept the amendment, but he refused to delete the clause under reference.

On being put to vote the amendment was lost by 37 votes against 21. The original resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, one being against and eight delegates remaining neutral.

A short speech by Mr. T. V. Parvate about the work of the Journalists' Association of India and the Club started by it recently was the closing speech of the conference. He invited the Marathi journalists to join the Association in large numbers and strengthen it for it had indentical aims. Mr. Limaye endorsed the appeal in his concluding remarks.



Mr. B. G. Kher paid a visit to the Urdu Bunyadi Talimi Markaz, Jalgaon, last week. Photo shows him (centre of front row) with Dr. A. Hamied Kazi, Principal, the staff and students of the institution.

Hollywood Promises Not To Make Anti-Indian Films

BABURAO PATEL'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION; ASSURANCE FROM LORD ZETLAND

"I am glad to say that my mission has been successful and foreign film producers have been duly informed of the prevailing dissatisfaction that exists in this country against foreign films that misrepresent and slander India," said Mr. Baburao Patel, President of the Film Journalists' Association of India and editor of "Filmindia" who arrived by s.s. "Conte Verde" after a five months' world tour. He visited Italy, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, U.S.A., Hawaii, Japan China, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Lord Zetland's Assurance.

In England Mr. Patel met Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India who gave him an assurance that his office would take all possible measures to safeguard Indian interests and see that pictures produced in Britain on Indian themes do not in any way hurt Indian susceptibilities. He also met prominent personalities in the British film industry including Producer Alexander Korda to whom Mr. Patel explained the Indian view-point with regard to his film "The Drum" which was banned in several Indian provinces, mainly owing to the agitation carried on by Mr. Patel.

Baburao Patel photographed at the Mole Station on his arrival

Offensive Productions To Be Stopped.

In America Mr. Patel met Mr. Nathan D. Golden, Chief of the Motion Picture Division of the United States Department of Commerce, and Major Frederick L. Herron, Head of the Foreign Department for the Will Hays Office (Association of Motion Picture Produces of America), both of whom listened with attention to what Mr. Patel had to say about anti-Indian films produced in Hollywood and promised to use their good offices to stop further offensive productions.

In the course of a two-weeks' stay in Hollywood Mr. Patel was cordially received at all prominent studios including M.G.M. Warner Brothers. R.K.O. and Universal and met prominent executives, Directors, Stars and Technicians. All of them expressed their sympathy with the Indian viewpoint which was explained to them for the first time by a representative Indian.

Even the producers who had been responsible for pictures like "Gungadin" were impressed by the arguments of Mr. Patel and promised to take greater care in future to avoid hurting Indian sentiments.

At the Ballard Pier Mr. Patel was received by a large gathering including prominent studio executives, stars, and members of the Film Journalists' Association.

PARSI YOUTHS' HOMAGE TO INDIA

FIVE-YEAR VOCATIONAL TRAINING PLAN TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

BOMBAY, SUNDAY.

AT TO-DAY'S SESSION OF THE PARSI YOUTH CONFERENCE HELD AT SIR C. J. HALL, UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED EXPRESSING THE NEED OF ORGANISING CHARITY ON PRODUCTIVE LINES, OF THE FORMATION OF A BODY OF TRAINED SOCIAL WORKERS AND PAYING HOMAGE TO INDIA "ON WHOSE HOSPITABLE SOIL THE COMMUNITY HAS LIVED IN PEACE AND HARMONY FOR CENTURIES".

Mr. M. E. Treasurywala moved a resolution which recommended the co-operation of the Charity Trusts with a view to organise charity on productive lines.

"DOLE" SYSTEM CRITICISED

The mover of the resolution severely criticised the 'dole system" as inconsistent with the self-respect of the community. He pleaded for better regulation of charity.

Mr. K. B. Golvala and others spoke on the motion.

Dr. B. H. Mehta moved another resolution requesting the Parsi Trusts to establish an organisation, called the "Servants of Zarthoshti Society".

Mr. J. R. Vimadalal, Miss F. Soonawala and others spoke on the resolution.

HOMAGE TO INDIA

Mr. N. P. Dastur moved a resolution which paid a homage "to this great land of Hindustan, on whose hospitable soil the community has lived in peace and harmony for centuries."

The resolution further appealed to the youth to emulate the spirit of toleration and service and sacrifice which animated their fore-bears, like Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhoy Navroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Jamsheedji Tata and Mr. K. R. Cama.

Mr. F. P. Antia said that though the spirit of resolution was non-communal, the Parsis were still animated by narrow communalism.

PROHIBITION

Referring to Prohibition, he said that the Parsis did not raise their voice when Prohibition was introduced in Ahmedabad and other places prior to its introduction in Bombay. Though the measure hit the community, it was not meant to ruin them.

At this stage section of the audience objected to bringing political issues and prevented the speaker from speaking further by raising an uproar.

Dr. K. N. Suntoke, Mr. S. K. Karanjia and Miss J. Engineer also spoke.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A resolution moved by Mr. B. M. Mistry, recommended holding of a conference of industrialists and economists to formulate a Five-Year Plan to tackle the unemployment problem. The resolution laid stress on vocational training.

Mr. Mistry said that if the Parsis worked on purely communal lines, they were doomed. Their problem was a part of the main economic problem of the country. The Jews in Germany suffered because of their communal living.

He suggested utilising all the resources of the community for solving the unemployment problem.

Messrs. Dungaji, Mistry and others spoke on the resolution.

The President, in closing remarks, expressed satisfaction at the work of the Conference. He exhorted the workers to work in silence and without hankering after publicity. He stressed the need of engaging paid social workers for the uplift of the community and emphasised proper care of the child.

He looked upon the Conference as a landmark in the history of the uplift of the community.

At present, he concluded, all energies and resources were needed for the betterment of the community's position. However, a time would come when the community would serve all other communities, as in the past.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Governor of Bombay and Mr. Jamshed Mehta.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Burjor M. Mistry.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The Allahabad Press Workers' Union has decided to accord a reception to Sir Stafford Cripps on his arrival here.

According to a letter received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a few days ago Sir Stafford Cripps will arrive in Allahabad on or about December 8. Panditji has sent a cable to London enquiring about the exact date of Sir Stafford's arrival, but no reply has been received yet.

Panditji has, however, cancelled his engagements, which include a tour of Meerut, Bulandshahr and other places commencing from December 6.—United Press

HAQ WANTS EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3

With reference to the denunciation of the Bengal Ministry in the Assembly on the ground of curtailment of civil liberty to Hindus, the Prime Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in a Press statement makes a formal request to the Hindu leaders to furnish him concrete instances of alleged oppression of Hindus "to which they and the Hindu Press continually allude", and assures the Hindu public that he would immediately cause an enquiry to be made into each case.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

HE MAY HAVE DIED OF CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, DOCTOR, BUT THERE'S SOMETHING FUNNY-----
HEY, JIM! LOOK AT THIS!
SOME WORDS ON HIS SHIRT CUFF!
LOOKS LIKE HE TRIED TO WRITE SOMETHING....
Jug Danger Sleeper 123
IF THAT MAKES SENSE, I'M A CHINESE LAUNDRY TICKET!
4-18
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